Friday, August 18, 1961
Sravana 27, 1883 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Friday, August 18, 1961/Sravana 27, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bank Deposits Insurance Scheme

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*627. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:
Shri Khimji:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Damani:
Shri Aurbindo Ghosal:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1320 on the 5th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the insurance scheme to protect bank deposits has been approved by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) **Yes.**

(b) A Bill to give effect to the scheme is expected to be introduced in the House in the current session and it does not seem to be necessary to anticipate the provisions of the Bill at this stage.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I understand that the Bill will be introduced. I do not see any harm in telling us what are the broad features of this Bill because the question has been tabled and the question has been accepted.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Because the question is accepted, it does not mean that I should recant the Bill today. The Bill is going to be introduced soon and it will be soon in the hands of Members. It will not be possible to describe the Bill before it is here.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether the scheme envisages the elimination of small banks so that the insurance scheme is confined to big banks?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no question of elimination of small banks. That is not the policy of the Government.

Shri Khimji: May I know what is going to be the annual estimate of expenditure in working this scheme?

Shri Morarji Desai: The hon. Member can have patience till the Bill comes here.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Bill will have retrospective effect?

Shri Morarji Desai: It cannot have retrospective effect.

Steel Rolling Mills in Punjab

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*628. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the setting up of any steel rolling mills in Punjab State; and

(b) if so, the places where these will be located?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) No, Sir. But as the Hon'ble Members are aware, there is no restriction on the establishment of small re-rolling mills employing less than 50 workers and using scrap locally available. There is no information about such mills which may have been put up in the Punjab State.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Punjab Government has asked for additional quota of steel in order to meet the requirements of the steel rolling mills and other mills in the current year?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: As far as re-rolling mills are concerned, there is no question of additional quota of steel. It is a question of probably additional quota of billets Actually, the rated capacity of the present re-rolling mills is 2.1 million tons on a three shift basis. We are supplying on one-shift basis. There may be shortage of billets. Therefore, actually, we are not in a position to have new units of re-rolling mills in those States which have already got it.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that there is no such mill in the backward area of Punjab and if so, whether any such mill will be set up in that area?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: It is very difficult for me to say which area is backward and which area is advanced. Punjab is an advanced State itself in comparison to many others States. It has ample capacity in re-rolling in the State.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether more than 50 per cent of rolling mills are situated in Punjab only and may I know whether rolling mills will be situated in Saurashtra, Gujarat, U.P. and other States also where there are no rolling mills?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I am not able to say what percentage of the re-rolling mills is situated in Punjab. Actually, in Punjab and Bengal, we have a greater number of re-rolling mills in comparison with other States, in this country.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I ask is it not a fact that Mohindergarh district has possibility of collection of scrap and possibility of ore? Is there a proposal to set up one if an offer is made by some industry?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: As far as Mohindergarh district is concerned, I have no particular information. I have already stated that if any one wants to have re-rolling from local scrap and employ less than 50 persons there is no restriction to have a re-rolling mill.

Khetri Copper Project

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*629. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri P. G. Deb:** **Shri Chuni Lal:** **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** **Shri S. A. Mehdi:** **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** **Shri P. C. Borooah:** **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed regarding the Khetri Copper Project; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 59].

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In the statement I find that ore reserves will be assessed. May I know whether any step has been taken in this direction so far?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: A preliminary survey of the ore reserves has already been done and still being continued by the Indian Bureau of Mines.

Insurance of Ships against War Risk

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*630. { **Shri Radha Raman:** / **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** / **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1585 on the 18th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for the insurance of ships against war risk has been finally considered; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) does not arise.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether in the near future the Government proposes to have such insurance effected in Indian companies?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The whole question is under examination.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भारतीय जहाजों का जो इंश्योरेंस होता है तो हिन्दुस्तानी इंश्योरेंस कम्पनियों में उन के इंश्योरेंस का क्या परसेंटेज है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : उस का परसेंटेज तो अभी मेरे पास नहीं है पर वह वह बहुत कम है । उस की फीगर्स मेरे पास इस समय नहीं हैं पर मैं उन को दे दूंगी । हिन्दुस्तानी इंश्योरेंस कम्पनियों में नाम मात्र का ही इंश्योरेंस हुआ है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तानी जहाज जो हैं उन में से करीब ९० प्रतिशत फौरेन इंश्योरेंस कम्पनियों में इंश्योर्ड होते हैं तो क्यों नहीं उन का हिन्दुस्तानी इंश्योरेंस कम्पनियों में इंश्योरेंस हों ? इस के वास्ते आप की तरफ से क्या प्रबन्ध हो रहा है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : उस के बारे में माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि कुछ महीने पहले एक बिल भी इस में आया था और वह एक्ट भी बन गया है । हम यही कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि उन का इंश्योरेंस हम अपने यहां कर सकें । एल० आई० सी० की जो एक बौडी है उस के द्वारा इस बात की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that ships belonging to the Eastern and Western Shipping Corporation are insured with foreign insurers and if so, may I know what is the amount of premium that is paid by Indian shipping companies to foreign insurers?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There are two types of insurance. It is true that Indian ships are being insured in foreign countries. In the U.K. two Indian ships are insured with the Mutuals, that is one of the War Risks Clubs, as they are called. The other Indian ships are insured in the open market. The open market rate is 20 per cent and the percentage rate at which insurance takes place in the War Risks Club is .0125 per cent. That is exactly the position.

Shri Hem Barua: The question is, I am interested in finding the foreign exchange that is involved and all that. That why I want to know what is the amount of premium that the Indian shipping companies which insure with British companies and foreign companies, pay.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: That is exactly what I said.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the total amount.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The total amount is not with me. If they are insured in the open market, they are insured at the rate of 20 per cent premium.

Mr. Speaker: She does not have the information.

Taxation Advisory Body

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*631. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 649 on the 7th March, 1961 and state the further progress since made in setting up of a Direct Taxes Central Advisory Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): By their Resolution dated the 1st August, 1961, the Government have constituted a Direct Taxes Advisory Committee at the Centre. A press note has been issued on the 5th August, 1961 announcing the names of the non-official members of the first committee set up under the Resolution. Copies of the Resolution and Press Note are placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 60].

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement I find that the non-official nominated members will consist of four Members of Parliament and six representatives of commerce and Industry, professions and other interests. May I know what are these other interests and whether they will include small assessees also?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Four Members of Parliament are there, two ex-officio members, the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the President of the Associated Chamber of Commerce of India, and six other non-official members. The names of these Members have already been announced in the press note.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the representatives of the small assessees

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The Members of Parliament are all small assessees -- those who are here.

Shri Hem Barua: We want the names: we can find out.

Shri Morarji Desai: Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman. Shri Mool Chand Jain. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed, Shri I. T. Lohani.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Shri Lohani is the Nawab of Palanpur.

Shri Morarji Desai: He does not pay income-tax on his privy purse.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In the statement, it is stated that the nominated members included other interests also. I wanted to know what this meant.

Shri Morarji Desai: It means auditors, practitioners and people like that.

Shri Damani: May I know whether any meeting of this advisory committee has taken place, and if so, the decision taken at that meeting?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: No meeting has yet taken place.

Shri Tangamani: May I know when the tenth member is going to be appointed, and also the period for which

this particular committee will function? Will it be a temporary one or a permanent one?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The tenth member will be nominated in due course, and the first meeting will be held in the near future, after the Chairman, who is the Finance Minister, comes back from his foreign tour.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know the tenure of office of this committee? Is it two years or five years, or else, what is the tenure?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This committee has been set up as an advisory committee, and the tenure of office of the members will be that they will continue so long as they are members. There will not be any annual change. That is, the members will not be changed annually.

Mr. Speaker: What is the period for which they will be members?

Shri Morarji Desai: The period is two years.

Mr. Speaker: Is it all masculine?

Shri Morarji Desai: Shrimati Mafida Ahmed is there, and the vice-chairman is also not a male.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I just seek a clarification from you? You will remember that we have passed a law in which it has been stated that whenever a Member of this House is appointed on any committee of the Government, your prior sanction should be obtained. Now, in this committee, certain Members of the House have been nominated by Government. May I know whether your prior sanction was obtained by Government when these members were nominated as members of that committee?

Shri Morarji Desai: The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs were consulted in this matter, and these are names which have been given by them.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. But, normally, whenever any committee of the House is appointed by me, I consult the various groups. If under a statute Members of Parliament have to be appointed, by Government, they ask the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and also ask the various group leaders. There are cases where I am also consulted. But I do not think that in these matters I need be consulted at all. As far as possible, I would like to avoid being consulted, lest any Member of Parliament should think that whatever defects there might be in the selection are due to me; and they attribute all the defects to me and they will also attribute partiality to me. I would like Government to take the entire responsibility, instead of my getting into this trouble one way or the other. I know the difficulty. Even with respect to parliamentary delegations, I find it very difficult to satisfy all sections, because there are only a few seats, and I have to accommodate about five hundred Members from time to time. Therefore, as far as possible, I would like to avoid this kind of obligation. I do not think that it is a privilege; on the other hand, sometimes, it becomes a burden to me.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is not my point. My point is that there is a prior decision of the House.....

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: . . . that your prior sanction may be obtained, whenever any Member of Parliament is nominated by Government on some committee, so that the impartiality of the Members may be maintained.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know whether there is any resolution of the House to that effect?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no such resolution.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. These Members who are all on this committee have been appointed only from one party. You were pleased to say just now that if you were consulted, all evils in selection might

be traced back to the original source or traced back to you. Is it not the duty of the Chair to protect the different interests of the different groups and parties? In that case, I think the Chair comes into the picture.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, there are statutes under which such committees are appointed. So far as Parliamentary Committees appointed by the House are concerned, the chairmanship choice is in my hands. That is true of the Select Committees also. With respect to some other committees which I appoint, I have the exclusive right; even then, I consult the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. There are some statutes under which representation is given to Members of Parliament, in which case, it goes by election, and I have nothing to do with it. There are some cases where I am consulted. But whenever a new committee is appointed, I do not think that it is necessary for Government to consult me. Of course, to see that there is a fair distribution, they consult the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. I would suggest that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs may consult the leaders of the groups.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Could they not consult you?

Mr. Speaker: I find it difficult. In every one of these matters, I ought not to impose my choice upon them.

Anyhow, I would suggest that in all committees where Members of Parliament are taken, as far as possible, representation should be given to the Opposition. Of course, all groups and all parties may not be satisfied in the same committee. By turns, they may be appointed, so that both views may be before the committees.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that generally this is done? But, sometimes, it is not done in order to see that no such hard and fast rule is established.

Mr. Speaker: In a committee of ten, that may be considered.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I just elucidate my point? In the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, it has been provided. . .

Shri Morarji Desai: May I ask whether the Question Hour can be utilised for these things?

Mr. Speaker: Because the matter of nomination of Members has arisen out of the main question. The matter has arisen here, and hon. Members are saying that the Opposition has not been represented. It is not irrelevant.

Let us not decide this issue now. I shall consider this matter. Whenever there is a big committee whose membership exceeds five or six, care will always be taken to see that the Opposition is represented. That is my advice.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is done.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is that your advice or ruling?

Mr. Speaker: There is no ruling at all. The ruling is one which is binding. I do not want to give a ruling. This is only a suggestion.

Science Museum in Delhi

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*632. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 94 on the 17th February, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress made in setting up of a science museum in Delhi;

(b) the details of the Scheme; and

(c) the allotment made for the purpose?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). As soon as the site for the Museum is allotted, it is

proposed to constitute a committee to work out the details.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the names of the places under consideration or for which efforts are being made?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is a science museum in Delhi.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या जहां तक इस अजायबघर का सम्बन्ध है, दूसरे अजायबघरों में और इस में क्या फर्क होगा ? क्या इस तरह के और अजायबघर देश में हैं ? अगर हैं, तो क्या उन का सामान इस अजायबघर में लाया जायेगा ?

श्री हुमायूं कबिर : माननीय सदस्य ने तीन सवाल पूछे हैं । यह साइंस म्यूजियम है और इस किस्म के साइंस म्यूजिम दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में भी हैं । म्यूनिक का ड्यूश म्यूजियम (Deutsches Museum) एक मशहूर म्यूजियम है । दूसरी जगहों से कोई सामान यहां नहीं लाया जायेगा । ठीक इस किस्म के तो नहीं, लेकिन एक सांइटिफिक और टैक्नालाजिकल म्यूजियम कलकत्ता में है और बंगलौर और बम्बई में कायम करने का प्रोपोजल है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, with reference to part (c) of the main question, whether any allotment has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for this purpose?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The Planning Commission has suggested a token allocation of Rs. 1 crore.

Shri Radha Raman: The hon. Minister has said just now that a committee will be constituted to thrash out the details. May I know whether Government have already set their mind on the place where this museum will be situated?

Shri Human Kabir: As I said a little while ago, it will be in Delhi. The plot tentatively suggested is opposite the National Museum.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it has been decided if the pattern of this science museum will be that of the South Kensington Museum or it will be different?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Every science museum has its own characteristics. The Science Museum of South Kensington is very good. The science museum at Munich, namely the Deutsches Museum, is also one of the best. There are similar museums in the USA and other countries. We shall take advantage of the existing experience, and try to make our museum at least as good as, if not better than, others.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether as in the case of the National Museum, Government intend to take the help of some foreigner in order to give shape and form to this science museum?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The question will be judged when the occasion arises.

Recommendations of the Renuka Ray Committee on the Working of the Central Social Welfare Board

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*633. **Shri Chuni Lal:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 477 on the 2nd March 1961 and state the progress so far made in implementing the recommendations of the Renuka Ray Committee on the working of the Central Social Welfare Board?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The legal and constitutional position has been examined and the views of the State Governments have now been invited.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any of the State Governments has offered its views so far, and if so, the names of those State Governments?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No; we have only recently written to the State Governments.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There are some States where the work of the Project Implementation Committees of the Social Welfare Board are being integrated with the work of the panchayats. May I know whether this is going to be done in all the other States?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This question does not arise out of the original question. I am prepared to answer it, but it would be better if the hon. Member tables a separate question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Renuka Ray Committee has recommended that the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Social Welfare Boards should be retained. It has made certain suggestions in this regard. But in many States, specially in the rural areas, it is being handed over to the panchayats. So I wanted to know whether this is going to be the pattern.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In this matter, the decision has to be taken by the State Governments. In some of the States where democratic decentralisation took place, the State Governments felt that there was no need for separate project implementation committees, and that if any such committees existed, they should work under the panchayats. There was some difference of opinion between the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Governments, and naturally, the wishes of the State Governments prevailed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the Central Government themselves have given any thought to this important matter and if so, what is their advice to the State Governments?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Is the hon. Member referring to the project implementation committees or the general recommendations of the Renuka Ray Committee?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am referring to this integration of the panchayat raj institutions and the Social Welfare Organisations and asking whether the Central Government have given any thought to this matter and given their advice to State Governments.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am prepared to answer this question. But I would again submit that we are side-tracking the main question which is with regard to the recommendations of the Renuka Ray Committee in respect of which I have said that the constitutional and legal position with regard to the Central Social Welfare Board has been examined; we have sought the advice of State Governments, and necessary action will be taken as soon as we have received their advice.

Oil Industry Expansion in Private Sector

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*634. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Agadi:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1906 on the 4th May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of expansion of oil refinery capacity in private sector; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Expansion will not be entertained in terms of the existing Agreements.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the names of the companies which have applied for expansion, and to what extent?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The expansion proposals which are being considered by Government have come from the Burmah-Shell and the Standard Vacuum Oil companies.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What is the existing capacity, and to what extent they want to expand it?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: As a matter of fact, the existing capacity of Burmah-Shell is 2·8 million tons, that is, it has gone up roughly from 1·5 million tons to 2·8 million tons. As regards the Standard Vacuum, it has gone up from 1·2 million tons to 1·9 million tons. So they are continuously expanding, and at this limit we have put a stop to the expansion capacity, because we have taken an overall picture of the requirements of the country. As I have said, now no further proposal is likely to be accepted unless the terms of the existing agreements are radically changed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would like to know whether this additional capacity which is being given to the private sector refineries is given because we are going to refine our crude oil for some time with them or because they will be importing more crude oil from outside.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The additional capacity was given to them in the past three or four years. They have expanded their capacity to almost double. Now it has come to a stop.

With regard to the quantity of crude oil that they have agreed to take from the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, there is no additional expansion capacity going to be given to them. They will be able to do it within their present capacity.

Shri Kodiyan: In reply to the original question, the hon. Minister has stated that no request for expansion would be entertained under the terms of the existing agreements. May I know whether the oil companies that have approached Government have expressed their willingness to enter into agreements on fresh conditions?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have generally indicated that the present terms under which they are functioning will not be suitable to us. Recently, we have received a proposal from the western countries where they have agreed to majority partnership in refining being given to the Government of India. I do not know what details are in their minds. But if these proposals are examined, perhaps a more liberal approach would be taken by the western oil companies or the western interests, who would like to come here and do the refining work. But as I said in an overall way, we are not likely to accept the present pattern of agreements going on between the Burmah-Shell and the Standard Vacuum and the Government of India.

Shri Damani: May I know what will be the total production of refined oil from the private sector and the public sector by the end of the second year of the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: By the second year of the Third Five Year Plan, the public sector refinery which will go on stream at Nunmati will be producing 0·75 million tons; by the end of the second year of the Third Plan period, the Barauni refinery will go into production so far as a part of it is concerned. The total may be about 1·75 million tons from the public sector. The production in the private sector will be 6 million tons, as is the case at present.

Shri Damani: What will be the percentage of our production to our actual requirements?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: By the end of the second year of the Third Plan, the total production will be about 7·75 million tons—roughly speaking. At that time, the total consumption will perhaps be about 8 million tons or slightly more.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the additional capacity that has

been allowed to Burmah-Shell is proposed to be utilised in refining Ankleshwar and Cambay crude, may I know whether this agreement with Burmah-Shell is a permanent feature or is only an interim arrangement? If it is only an interim arrangement, for how long is it operative?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The agreement regarding the quantity of crude oil that has been accepted by Burmah-Shell or is under negotiation just now at its final stage for processing by them, will be a permanent agreement. It is not on a temporary basis that we are negotiating with them.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether on this account, because the refining of the Ankleshwar and Cambay crude is under negotiation with them, Burmah-Shell has made a proposal to Government asking for permission to allow them to expand their capacity?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, they are desirous of having further expansion of capacity also on account of the additional intake of crude oil from Ankleshwar and Cambay. But we have not necessarily linked it up the two things—namely, allowing them expansion and allowing it on account of the oil which we are likely to supply—because they had already accepted in their previous agreement that whenever indigenous crude oil was produced, they would agree to undertake refining, irrespective of whether expansion of capacity was allowed to them or not.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In view of our revised estimate of requirements from 10 million tons to 13 million tons in the Third Five Year Plan, may I know how Government propose to meet this requirement as regards refined oil?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: By the end of the Third Plan period, the total refining capacity in India will be more or less the same as our consumption *plus* the little quantity that we are compelled to import due to imbalance in the production of the refineries. So there is no necessity at present for planning expansion of refining capacity over and above what we have already done till the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the present negotiations with Burmah-Shell for refining of crude oil from Ankleshwar and Cambay are undertaken under the terms of the existing agreement or independent of them?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is nothing from the old agreement which is likely to govern be relevant to the new negotiation; the only one condition in the old agreement is that when indigeous crude oil is produced in the country, they will have no objection to process it in their own refineries provided the prices are agreed upon and the quality is agreeable to them.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: All that we are doing at present is to negotiate a price agreement with them, and to satisfy them that the quality is quite all right and that they have no need of special investment for treating our oil. That is all. Propably they have agreed to all the terms, and it is only a question of a few days now for them to start taking our oil.

Decentralisation of Power and Resources

*635. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Education have considered the need for decentralisation in respect of amounts to be made available to State Governments by the Centre; and

(b) what funds provided for 1961-62 have already been passed on to State Governments?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The detailed procedure that would govern Central assistance to the States in the Third Five Year Plan period has yet

to be finally decided by the Planning Commission. For 1961-62, however, three-fourths of the total Central assistance allocated for all the sectors is being released to each State Government in monthly instalments in the form of Ways and Means Advances.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what procedure is being followed at present in making the funds available to the State Governments, and what care the Central Government is taking to see that the funds do not accumulate in the State exchequers, but trickle down?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The present procedure for release of Central assistance during the Second Plan was devised during 1958-59. The procedure is that Central assistance for each year is allocated by the Ministry of Finance for different development heads, and is released in the form of ways and means advances in nine equal monthly instalments beginning with May. Final payment sanctions are issued some time in March on the basis of actual figures of expenditure for nine months and the anticipated expenditure for the next three months. This is the general procedure which is followed with regard to each development head. At the end of nine months, the State Governments send their reports, and then the remaining amount is released. This procedure was devised in 1958-59 in order to facilitate the progress of the Plan.

Shri Shankaraiya: May I know whether the amount sanctioned is permitted to be spent by the State Government only in a particular way on certain schemes, or a certain flexibility is allowed to them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: They have to spend the money on the different heads for which the amount is allotted.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Vittal Rao. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: 636.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I may be allowed to put one more question.

Mr. Speaker: I have always got some trouble with this hon. Member. I do not measure the hon. Member's capacity by the number of supplementaries he puts. He is, independently, contributing a lot to this House. Whenever a question, according to me, is sufficiently answered, I pass on to the next question. I have called another question; the hon. Mtmber has got up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You have allowed me only one supplementary. What is the trouble with me, I do not know.

Mr. Speaker: Does not matter, but I have called another question. It goes on like this.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is really unfortunate you have said that there is trouble between you and me. What is the trouble, I do not know. Particularly in this question, what is the cause for the trouble?

Mr. Speaker: The trouble is that after I call another question, the hon. Member gets up, and he is not satisfied with the questions that I allow him. This is my difficulty. Am I not to judge whether I have allowed sufficient number of questions or not? Then the hon. Member gets up and says I have allowed him only one question, as if it depends upon the number of the questions and not on their content. If another hon. Member has asked the same or similar question, am I not to proceed to the next question? I am right in saying that this hon. Member says he is not satisfied. I must proceed, I must decide, or, I must allow him to decide as he likes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is really unfair to me. I have never asked you.

Mr. Speaker: I have no friends and no enemies. All hon. Members are friends of mine. If I feel I have offended any hon. Member, I feel sorry, and I would like to make amends. Sometimes an hon. Member goes on interrupting. I often say I

will not call him at all, but after going to another hon. Member, I come back to him, even when some others say that I do not stand by what I say. Many times I have done so.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is the privilege of that side only. This is only an arid zone. It is really unfortunate.

Mr. Speaker: It is the privilege of this side to rule, it is the privilege of that side to object. That is the reason. Next question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: 636. You are often very kind to me, Sir.

Middlings from Washeries

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*636. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to his answer to Unstarred Question No. 3724 on the 21st April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since concluded their examination of the report of the Committee on Utilisation of Middlings from the washeries;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations accepted by Government; and

(c) when action will be initiated on those recommendations?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The report of the Committee on utilisation of middlings from the washeries is being examined in the light of the comments received from the various Departments/Ministries concerned. The main recommendation is that future planning of washeries and thermal power stations should, as far as possible, be integrated. This and the other recommendations are under examination. Action on these will be initiated when this examination has been concluded and Government has taken a decision on them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are the other Ministries and departments which are being consulted by this Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, in order to arrive at a decision?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have said that several departments are consulted—for instance the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, because they are concerned with the utilisation of middlings.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the delay in the examination of the project is not proving harmful to our country in the matter of economic coal production?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: There is no question of delay in the consideration of this report. It has been received recently, and is being examined, and it takes some time because other Ministries like Railways and Irrigation and Power have to be consulted. Unless there is full consideration, it will not be proper for this Ministry to take any step.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know how it is that before a final decision has been taken on these recommendations, the Union Government has ordered last month that the transport of middlings from washeries to the consumers should be restricted to road transport only, as a result of which it is apprehended that there may be a very serious power crisis, because the transport of middlings by road is twice as expensive as that by rail; and whether any representation has been received from the Durgapur Industries and the thermal power plants in Durgapur as to the serious repercussions that there may be on their production?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Middlings move to power stations, and restrictions on middlings to power stations which had been imposed were not removed. And so—it is a fact—the Durgapur power station and the washeries also represented that movement of middlings to the Durgapur

power station should be allowed, and that has been allowed. Similarly, movement of middlings to the thermal power station at Jamshedpur also has been allowed. What has been restricted is the movement of middlings over long distances for other purposes, namely brick-burning and the like, because it was considered that where the transport availability was restricted, movement should of other coal and not middlings.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In cases where the consumers have already entered into contracts with the washeries and it is not possible now for the washeries to provide them with substitutes for middlings, would not Government consider allowing them to transport it by rail, as, otherwise, over long distances the expense would be much more as compared to transport by rail?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Committee has recommended the establishment of thermal power plants as also the utilisation of middlings from washeries, may I know how the Government proposes to integrate all these plans? The hon. Parliamentary Secretary was pleased to say that the Government was trying to integrate all the recommendations of this Committee, but the recommendations of the Committee are very varied, because they have recommended the establishment of thermal power plants also. Therefore, I want to know how the Government proposes to integrate the recommendations of the Committee.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not know whether it is a question of language or a question of fact. The fact of the matter is that they have made a general recommendation that middlings produced in the washeries should be utilised in thermal stations, and that the thermal stations should be so located that the movement of middlings to them is smooth and is not over long distances. This recommendation has been accepted. The implementation of it is to locate the thermal stations in such a manner that they are fed by the middlings.

Works Committees in Steel Plants

*637. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 878 on the 15th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether registration of the Rourkela Steel Plant under the Factories Act has since been effected;

(b) if so, whether a works committee will now be set up for the plant;

(c) whether a joint committee has since been formed at Bhilai Steel Plant;

(d) when a works committee will be set up for Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(e) whether the uniform Grievance Procedure for all the three Plants has now been finalised?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps are being taken to set up a Works Committee.

(c) Not yet, Sir; but action is being taken to set up the Joint Committee.

(d) Preliminary steps are being taken to form Works Committee at Durgapur Steel Project and it should be set up within a month.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether this uniform grievance procedure for all the three plants will be in conformity with the grievance procedure which has been agreed upon by the Indian Labour Conference?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The hon. Member is connected with the unions and by now he must have familiarised himself with this procedure. If he wants additional information, I will

supply the information or place it on the Table of the House and the hon. Member may draw his own conclusions.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: My question has not been answered. It is not a question of my being familiar with the procedure. My question was whether the proposed grievance procedure will conform to the model one or not.

Mr. Speaker: It is an indirect method of saying that the hon. Minister wants notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether elections will be held to the works committee or workers will be nominated. I also want to know whether elections will be held according to the existing law and all the unions will be consulted in the matter.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I presume that the provisions of law will be observed and action is already being initiated for holding elections in some of the plants.

Shri K. N. Pande: What will be the main function of these committees? Was the Labour Ministry consulted before taking a decision to form such committees in the steel plants?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The main functions are given in the rules and in the Act itself. The Labour Ministry is always consulted.

Shri K. N. Pande: Which Act?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is legislation in the various States on that.

Shri Kasliwal: The hon. Minister has said that the works committee will be formed in the case of Rourkela and Durgapur whereas a joint committee will be formed in the case of Bhilai.

Sardar Swaran Singh: There are legislative provisions in various States on these matters. The Orissa Act is applicable to Rourkela and the M.P. Act is applicable to Bhilai. So, the labour relations are governed by the statutory provisions that might be prevalent in the various States and these terminologies are derived from the local legislative measures.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether any representations have been received by the Government suggesting that the industrial labour relations in respect of the public sector steel plants should be taken over by the Central Government and not left with the State Governments and if so, what is the reaction of the Government in the matter?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There have been suggestions and counter-suggestions and so long as the existing thing does not change it should be presumed to be the reaction of the Government.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know when the Rourkela steel works was registered under the Factories Act and what is the reason of delay in having a works committee formed?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It was registered recently. It is only a matter of few months when it was registered. On an earlier occasion I explained that some dispute was going on between the labour department of the Orissa Government and the project authorities as to whether the plant as a whole should be registered under the Factories Act or whether each department should be separately registered. It took some time to straighten that difference and now it has been registered.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether it is a fact that there is great dissatisfaction among the workers in Rourkela plant and due to that the work is held up every now and then?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not accept that.

Cambay Crude Oil

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*638. **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4527 on the 4th May, 1961, and state:

(a) whether the possibility of utilising Cambay crude oil by the industries in Ahmedabad and Baroda as fuel has since been examined; and

(b) if so, what is the result of the examination?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b). The scheme for utilisation of Cambay crude oil by the industries in Ahmedabad and Baroda is under consideration of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and its details are being worked out.

Shri Kunhan: In view of the difficulty of supplying large quantities of coal from far-away Bihar and Bengal areas, will it not be better for industries in Bombay Gujarat region to use Cambay oil?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already said that the matter is under consideration—the matter of supplying Ankleshwar oil.

Shri Kunhan: How long will it take for finalising the consideration?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: There is a proposal by the end of this year we should be able to supply 100 tons of crude oil per day to these industries.

Shri Kasliwal: How many industries in Ahmedabad and Baroda have applied for switching over to crude oil and how much is their demand?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The proposal that is now under consideration is between the Government of Gujarat and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. The Government of Gujarat will in their own turn find out which industries have to be supplied. We have agreed in principle to supply crude oil on a temporary basis from Cambay to several industries in Baroda and Ahmedabad. The price of the oil is to be settled: that is also well nigh settled and perhaps in a couple of weeks we shall come to some agreement. Thereafter, the Gujarat Government will arrange the supply of oil from the Cambay oil fields.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know the total requirement of crude oil for these industries?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The total requirement of crude oil for the entire industries may be much more than what we can supply. Perhaps it is not a very good idea to supply crude oil which is too valuable for burning. It is a temporary arrangement, as I said. Whatever we can supply from Cambay oil we shall make every effort to supply because we have to solve the temporary problem of shortage of coal in that area.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कैम्बे में जो तेल का उत्पादन है उस की क्षमता क्या है और रिफाइनरी का जो इन्तिजाम अहमादाबाद वगैरह में है, उस में कितना तेल रिफाइन हो सकता है ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : यह तो एक बड़ा सवाल है जो कि इस प्रश्न से सम्बन्धित नहीं है कि इंडस्ट्रीज को कितना क्रूड आइल दिया जायेगा । वहां की क्षमता के बारे में यदि माननीय सदस्य कोई दूसरा सवाल रखें तो मैं उस का उत्तर दे दूंगा ।

Shri Damani: May I know whether this crude oil will be supplied direct from the wells or it would be processed? If it is going to be processed, who is going to do that?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is no processing; it will be direct from the oil fields.

Oil Exploration in Kutch

*639. **Shri Khimji:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage the investigations for exploration of oil and gas in Kutch have reached;

(b) whether the investigations conducted so far indicate the possibility of striking oil and gas in Kutch;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has reported to Government about the possibility of striking oil in the Western Kutch in the area of about 350 sq. miles between the Port Jakhau and Sujapur; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken on the report?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The investigations are still in a preliminary stage.

(b) It is premature to say anything at this stage.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Khimji: May I know whether it is a fact that negotiations are going on between the Government of India and the Italian State-owned oil company for prospecting oil in Kutch and if so, what stage these negotiations have reached?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. It is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission of the Government of India are negotiating with the Italian firm for some arrangements so far as the prospecting for oil in Kutch area is concerned. One phase of that negotiation is over and we are trying to find whether we can agree on some new scheme of search for oil in that area.

Crash of an I.A.F. Dakota

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*640. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Air Force Dakota on its flight from Jodhpur to Hyderabad crashed near Begumpet Airport on or about the 8th May, 1961;

(b) if so, what loss of life and property was involved in the accident;

(c) whether the cause of the accident has since been inquired into; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The accident occurred on 7th May, 1961.

(b) Four I.A.F. personnel were killed and the aircraft was destroyed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The cause of the accident could not be determined with certainty (but was probably due either to misjudgement of height on a visual approach at night or mis-reading of the altimeter by the pilot).

Shri Tangamani: It is stated that four members of the crew have been killed. I would like to know whether that was the total complement, or whether anybody escaped.

Sardar Majithia: These were the only four people on board. There was no one else.

Shri Tangamani: This is not the first occasion that such accidents have taken place. I would like to know whether, in the case of this particular accident, a separate enquiry will be held to find out whether, before the take-off, a proper checking of everything was done.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): There are established procedures for this. In the Indian

Air Force, if there is an accident, there has to be an enquiry according to the established procedures, and no special enquiry would be anything different. Everything concerned with it is gone into. Normally, an aircraft does not take off in normal flights without the necessary inspections, briefing of pilots and everything of that kind. But accidents cannot be avoided in the case of a fighter aircraft.

Shri Tyagi: Since the Dakota has become practically obsolete in the whole world now, is it the intention of the Government to give it up and have a substitute for the Dakota?

Shri Krishna Menon: It does not arise out of this question. Every plane that is put on the air is airworthy; otherwise, it would not be allowed to fly.

Shri Joachim Alva: Has the hon. Minister any chance to revise the rates of compensation for the dependants of the deceased, or, are the rates still on the old scale? Are compensations liberally awarded to the dependants?

Mr. Speaker: That also does not arise.

Sardar Majithia: It does not arise directly, but, as I said, whatever the people are entitled to will be given. In this particular case, in the case of the two pilot officers, in case their dependants are not in a good condition, if they apply for it, they will get whatever is due.

Shri Joachim Alva: Have we got a rule whereby within 24 hours after an accident, the PRO informs the public or the press about the accident?

Sardar Majithia: There is no rule about that. But normally what happens in cases of accidents is, in case the Government thinks that it is worth-while to bring it to the notice of the Members of this House, then we certainly do it on our own.

Air Space Violations by Pakistan

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*641. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Assar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of violations of Indian air space by Pakistan in 1961 so far; and

(b) how these compare with the violations in 1960?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 61].

(b) There have been 14 violations during the seven months in 1961 (upto 1-8-1961) as compared to 16 violations in the whole of the year 1960.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement, I find that 5 violations have taken place in January alone, out of the total of 14 thus far. I want to know whether the Government of India protested in all cases and whether any reply has so far been received from Pakistan, either in respect of the 1960 violations or the 1961 violations?

Shri Krishna Menon: If these violations are across the cause-fire line then a case of violation is lodged with the United Nations Commission, and they either grant a violation or no violation. That is more or less like an award. In one or two cases we have withdrawn the complaints because, while there have been violations, we could not prove them with markings and other verifications. Where the protest has been made to Pakistan, they have denied those violations, but they have said that their investigation reveals that no Pakistani aircraft was involved in the four cases to which reference was made. Then they have said that in future, when air operations in the border regions

are involved, where there is a likelihood of inadvertent violations, the Government of Pakistan would give prior information to the Government of India and to instruct their pilots concerned to exercise caution in practice. In another case, they have said that a helicopter belonging to a world-wide body or something of that character was flying, meaning thereby that it was not a Pakistani aircraft.

There was also another instance where they have denied the violation saying that a Pakistani coastal fighter did fly for an aerial photograph but did not violate our air-space. That means to say, explanations are given to the effect that there has been no violation.

Shri Vajpayee: May we know whether the air-space violations were just on the cease-fire line or whether the Pakistani planes had penetrated deep into our territory?

Shri Krishna Menon: I think I gave the figures. Out of the 16 violations in 1960, four were nearly on the cease-fire line and the remaining 12 in other areas. In regard to these four, we withdrew one complaint because we could not very well prove the markings on the plane, etc. Out of the other three, one complaint was subsequently withdrawn. A complaint was not lodged in respect of the fourth case because the identification was not adequate. Therefore, two remain, and in those two, the military observer awarded no violation.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In the statement that has been laid on the Table, it is stated that these violations have not only penetrated 15 miles into our territory but are as deep as 35 miles or so. How is it that even in such deep penetrations, it was not possible to bring down the Pakistani planes?

Shri Krishna Menon: There are two or three explanations for it. First of all, when there are incidents of this kind, a militant attack on the plane is not the first step to take; that would be preliminary to an act of war, a defensive war, if you like. But apart from that, for an aeroplane, 35 miles is not a long distance. Well, I do not want to go into that question. But in any case, it has not been the policy of the Government till now to go up and shoot down these planes just because there has been a violation, because it is also possible in most cases that these planes would fly back and there is a chance of not being found and so on. So, it is not a question of 35 miles or anything like that.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: An aircraft flew over Indian territory 35 miles south-east of Bhatinda and disappeared near Ferozepore. There is another case where four to six Pakistani aircraft violated Indian air-space. There are so many cases of penetration of 10, 15 and 12 miles. So, shall we take it that the Pakistani planes will continue to violate our territory in this fashion and nothing will be done?

Shri Krishna Menon: It is not true that nothing is done, because we are in diplomatic relations with them. We have taken up these questions on a diplomatic level. That is also part of our action in regard to any neighbouring country. That is to say, we do not go and shoot the planes in the first instance. If these violations continue and if they really affect our security in effect, then it is for the Government of India to consider what action is to be taken.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that Soviet Russia as well as United States of America continue to be on the best possible diplomatic terms even when the American plane was shot down, I would like to know why the Government of India go on allowing the Pakistani planes to fly over our area with impunity and for years and years?

Shri Krishna Menon: We do not allow anything like that. But it is not for me to answer for America or

Russia. But it should be remembered that it was after a long time that they shot it down.

Shri Ranga: Have we told them that, if they were to continue this kind of incursion, they would be running the risk of their planes being shot down?

Shri Krishna Menon: We have not said anything about shooting down. We have told them not to make violations. We have lodged our protests. It is really a diplomatic matter.

Shri Ranga: We do not follow what he says.

Mr. Speaker: He says that they did not tell them categorically that they would shoot down the planes but that they have said that it is wrong for them to cross our border.

Shri D. C. Sharma: On the 13th February, 1961, a Pakistani aircraft entered our territory at 10.55 hours. It was there till 11.06 hours. It was on our territory for 11 minutes. It was flying at the rate of 400 miles per hour. May I know what action do the Government take in the case of these planes which are on our territory for such a long time, that is, for about a quarter of an hour?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want a reply to my question. It is item 7 in the list.

Mr. Speaker: There is a misunderstanding. He has put a question and he wants an answer.

Shri Krishna Menon: I did not quite hear the question. The duration is not mentioned here. It says "at 11.06 hours" and not "for 11.06 hours".

Mr. Speaker: The question hour is over.

Shri Joachim Alva: I got up six times, kindly give me a chance.

Mr. Speaker: The question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Steel Production in Ordnance Factories

*642. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 569 on the 28th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether proposals relating to balancing and modernising the capacity of ordnance factories for steel making have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal relating to balancing and modernisation of Steel Rolling Mills at Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapore, has been finally approved by the Government. The proposal relating to the modernisation of the Steel Rolling mills at Ordnance Factory, Kanpur, is under active consideration and the details of the programme are expected to be finalised by September, 1961.

(b) It is expected that after the modernisation is carried out to the plant, steel melting capacity at Metal and Steel Factory will be greatly increased.

Pre-primary Education

*643. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 235 on the 22nd February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the All India Committee appointed by the Central Social Welfare Board to draw up a programme of pre-primary educational and teacher training has completed its work and submitted a report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Com-

mittee on Child Care is expected to submit its report by March, 1962.

(b) Does not arise.

Cost of refining of Crude Oil

*644. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment as regards to cost of refining oil in the public sector has been made; and

(b) if so, how does it compare with the cost of refining oil by Burmah-Shell?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Air Space Violations

*645. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1482 on the 13th April, 1961 and state the nature of replies, if any, received from the Government of Pakistan to the protests lodged with them in regard to the 4 violations of Indian air-space by Fakistani aircraft?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The Government of Pakistan have denied the violations.

Moratorium granted to Banks

*646. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted moratorium to a large number of banks during the last three months;

(b) if so, to which banks and for what periods; and

(c) what generally were the reasons for the grant of the moratorium?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Orders of moratorium have been issued in respect of seventeen banks since the 1st of May, 1961.

(b) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 62].

(c) The orders were issued for facilitating the reconstruction and amalgamation of the banks in order to protect the interests of the depositors.

Training of Librarians in Delhi University

*647. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rockefeller Foundation has granted any money to the Delhi University to develop advanced training for librarians in India; and

(b) if so, what is the amount of the grant and how it will be utilised?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The Rockefeller Foundation has notified a grant of $190,000 to the University of Delhi towards the cost of a programme of advanced library training, with the co-operation of the American Library Association in Chicago, Illinois. The grant is to be paid over a period of five years starting in 1961 and is proposed to be utilised by the University of Delhi for the implementation of the following programme:

(a) Professional growth of the Library Science teachers of

the University, participation of visiting Professors from U.S.A. to augment the University teaching resources and the building of teaching programmes;

(b) Scholarships and research fellowships for promising students and librarians with aptitude for research work; and

(c) Development of the Professional library and purchase of material, supplies and equipment.

प्राथमिक स्कूलों के लिए पुस्तकें

*६४८. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री हेम बरुआ :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में प्राथमिक स्कूलों के छात्रों को अच्छी छपाई वाली पुस्तकें देने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ये पुस्तकें सब प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में छापी जायेंगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) और (ख). तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के अन्तर्गत बच्चों के लिये पुस्तकें तैयार और प्रकाशित कराने की एक योजना तैयार की गई है, जिस की परीक्षा की जा रही है ।

Russian Delegation of Botanical Experts

*649. **Shri Achar:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of botanical experts from Russia visited our country;

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit and the nature of the work done by them;

(c) whether India proposes to send such a delegation to Russia; and

(d) if so, the composition of such a delegation?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Russian Botanists collected herbarium specimens for study in their country. They also purchased some live plants for experimental trial in their botanical gardens.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The composition of the team of Indian Botanists is under consideration.

Missing Navy Aircraft

*650. **Srimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Assar:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Dr. K. B. Menon:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Navy Sea Hawk Aircraft piloted by Pilot Officer Arvind Ganesh Jog, which was reported to have taken off from the British Navy Air Station at Brawdy near Haverfordwest on the night of Monday, June 12, 1961 had not returned to its base;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken to trace the aircraft; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Prompt action was instituted by the authorities and all agencies in the area including the Police and the Life Boat Service were alerted. An extensive air search over land and sea by aircraft belonging to the Royal Navy, Royal Air Force and

the Indian Navy failed to reveal any trace of the pilot or the missing aircraft. The search was abandoned at 1600 hours on the 13th June, 1961.

Grants to Cultural Organisations

*651. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion for giving grants to organisations for promotion of cultural activities;

(b) whether Government have enquired into the matter as to whether the grants given are properly spent: and

(c) whether Government have assessed from time to time the progress made by such organizations separately?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The grants are given to Cultural institutions on merit for purposes whcih fulfil an all-India need.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

नोट छापने वाला मुद्रणालय

*६५२. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने एक और नोट छापने वाला मुद्रणालय (करंसी नोट प्रैस) स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके लिये कौन सा स्थान चुना गया है;

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है; और

(घ) निर्माण-कार्य कब तक आरम्भ होने की आशा है ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) से (घ). करेंसी नोट छापने का नया छापाखाना नासिक रोड के मौजूदा छापेखाने के पास ही लगभग १ करोड़ ४२ लाख रुपये की लागत से तैयार हो गया है और काम शुरू होने वाला है । करेंसी नोट छापने का दूसरा छापाखाना खोलने का अभी कोई विचार नहीं है ।

I.N.S. 'Hamla'

*653. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Norwegian family of four suffered a 12-hour ordeal in the sea short distance of I.N.S. 'Hamla' the naval establishment at Morvi on the night of Sunday, the 18th June, 1961 but Bombay's Naval Port and Civil Authorities, though informed of their plight, did not even attempt to rescue them as they had no boats; and

(b) if so, what are the full facts of the case?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). The facts regarding the incident of the 18th June, 1961 in so far as I.N.S. "Hamla' with which alone the Ministry of Defence is concerned, are as follows:—

A telephonic message was received at I.N.S. "Hamla" from a lady, who did not disclose her identity, at 2240 hrs on the 18th June, 1961 stating that a "glare" in the sky over the horizon had been seen by her and enquiring whether a boat could be sent to investigate the matter. The lady was not able to furnish particulars regarding the nature, direction and distance of the "glare". Thereupon the Duty Officer at I.N.S. "Hamla" tried to contact the Police authorities and inform them of the distress signal but without results. The Duty Officer thereafter accompanied by a Chief Petty Officer proceeded to the beach to investigate the matter personally. They did not observe any distress signal. As no power boat was available at IN.S. "Hamla", no search could be made in the sea to carry out rescue operations.

Mineral Resources of Ladakh

*654. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state whether Government have prepared any scheme for the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources of Ladakh (J. & K.)?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Yes, Sir. The Geological Survey of India proposes to send an expedition to Ladakh during 1961-62 for carrying out reconnaissance and traverse survey.

Military Aid from U.S.A. to India

*655. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a Washington report, served from Karachi on 18th June, 1961, to the effect that the prospects of India receiving military aid from the United States "without any political strings" had opened;

(b) if so, the truth or otherwise of this statement; and

(c) in case the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, the nature of negotiations on the issue of U.S. help as suggested?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Government have seen a press report to this effect.

(b) There is no truth in the report so far as we are concerned.

(c) Does not arise.

Unspent Japanese Loan

*656. **Shri Jinachandran:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a major portion of the 21 million dollar credit granted to India by the Japanese Government for our Second Five Year Plan was left unspent;

(b) if so, the unspent portion and the reason for this lapse; and

(c) the special terms attached to this credit?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This credit is in the nature of a ceiling for suppliers' credits on Japanese exports to India and involves no direct credit to Government. The deferred payment arrangements spread over 8 years with two years' period of grace from the date of contract. The contracts to be financed under the credit should be of a value of more than U.S. $30,000.

Government Servants and Election Meetings

*657. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh orders have been passed by the Home Ministry restricting Government employees' attendance in election meetings;

(b) whether such a ban is restricted to Central Government employees or concurrence of the State Governments has also been received for this order so as to make it applicable to State Government employees as well; and

(c) whether participation or attendance of Government servants in public and political meetings is also banned?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). No fresh instructions applicable to Central Government employees or to employees of the State Governments have been issued by the Home Ministry. But on a reference from the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, received in June last, the Home Ministry advised that Government

servants should not attend election meetings organised by any political party except to the extent necessary for reasons of security and for the maintenance of law and order and the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply brought this advice to the notice of the employees under them.

(c) There is no ban on Government servants attending public meetings generally. But as regards political meetings rule 4 of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules provides that no Government servant shall be associated with any political party or any organisation which takes part in politics, or shall take part in, subscribe in aid of, or assist in any other manner, any political movement or activity.

Opium Factory, Gazipur

*658. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1950 on the 21st April, 1959 concerning the demands of the workmen of the Government Opium Factory and Plantations at Gazipur, U.P. and state what has been the final decision of Government after the publication of the Second Pay Commission's recommendations regarding:—

(i) grant of bonus out of the profits of the concern;

(ii) reduction of working hours in factory in view of the injuriousness of factory operations to the health of the workmen;

(iii) increase in the number of paid holidays from 12 to 23;

(iv) retirement benefit; and

(v) Contributory Provident Fund?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): A statement is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 63].

Naga Hostiles

*659. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 5 Naga hostiles were arrested under the Security Act or the Preventive Detention Act from Mao-Maram area in Manipur during July, 1961;

(b) whether they have been released on signing some bond; and

(c) if so, the circumstances under which they were arrested and released?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). Five persons who were actively supporting the Naga hostiles were detained under the Preventive Detention Act in Manipur on the 6th July, 1961, to prevent them from acting in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public order. They were released on parole on compassionate grounds on the 29th July, 1961 for a period of one month on execution of bonds with sureties. On the 14th August, 1961, the detention orders were revoked by the Chief Commissioner on the detenus giving personal undertakings for further good behaviour.

Medicinal Plant Research

*660 **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri S. A Mehdi:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any new scheme for medicinal plant research; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) **Does not arise.**

Compulsory National Service for Students

*661. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 139 on the 17th February, 1961 and state the progress made so far in the direction of approving and implementing the scheme for compulsory national service for students?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The scheme is still under consideration.

Iron Ore Fines

*662. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 123 on the 17th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the committee appointed to study the problem of utilisation of iron ore fines has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made therein?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil in Jaisalmer

*663. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 92 on the 17th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered proposals for oil exploration in Jaisalmer area received from foreign oil companies; and

(b) if so the result thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of discussions in France and India, an understanding has been reached between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the French Petroleum Institute—a French Government Undertaking—for carrying out oil exploration in Jaisalmer area for a period of three years. The foreign exchange expenditure involved in this exploration work is estimated to be about Rs. 4 crores and will be met out of a credit which the French Government have agreed to provide. The terms of the credit are being negotiated between the two Governments.

Negotiations with Standard Vacuum are in a state of suspension but may be resumed by the company.

Trained Personnel for Oil Exploration

*664. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing position with regard to trained personnel for oil exploring work is satisfactory; and

(b) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the position in this regard?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The position is satisfactory in so far geological and geophysical personnel are

concerned. There is, however, shortage of trained personnel on the drilling engineering side.

(b) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission have made arrangements for training drilling personnel in India. A large number of its employees have also been sent abroad for training in drilling engineering.

All India Panel for Judges

*665. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1731 on 26th April, 1961 and state the further progress made so far in constitution of the All India Panel of persons considered suitable for appointment as High Court Judges?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Since the Starred Question No. 1731 was answered on the 26th April, 1961, a panel has been received from one more State, namely, Punjab.

Co-Education

*666. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have tendered any advice to the State Governments regarding co-education;

(b) what are Government's plans and to what standard and stage co-education is favoured; and

(c) whether financial implication of Government's decision has been worked out?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No specific advice has been tendered.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 64].

(c) Does not arise.

Water Supply Schemes for Coal Mines

*667. **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Coal Development Corporation has since submitted its water supply schemes with complete details to the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation;

(b) if so, what is the grant received from that organisation for the above scheme; and

(c) when the work for augmenting the water supply in Bokaro|Kargali will be undertaken?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The water supply scheme for Kathara colliery at a cost of about Rs. 7 lakhs has already been taken up for execution. A part of the scheme has been completed and adequate water supply is available to meet the existing needs. The whole scheme, when completed, will supply water for a population of about 7,000. Schemes for Kargali and Bokaro are under preparation and are expected to be ready by October and December, 1961 respectively when they will be submitted to the Coal Mines Welfare Board. In the meantime, temporary schemes for these two collieries costing Rs. 3 lakhs and 6 lakhs respectively are already under execution. These temporary schemes will be absorbed in the comprehensive schemes contemplated.

The assistance expected from the Coal Mines Welfare fund for these schemes and that for Karanpura is Rs. 8 lakhs.

दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने में हड़ताल

*६६८. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी :
श्री अरविन्द घोषाल :
श्री मुरारका :

क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने में १९६१ के मई मास में हड़ताल हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण थे;

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) इस हड़ताल के कारण कितनी हानि हुई ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) से (ग). जी हां। २७ तारीख रात्रि के नौ बजे से लेकर २८ तारीख रात्रि के ९ बजे तक। दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने के कुछ कर्मचारियों और पुलिस में झगड़ा हो गया था। ये कर्मचारी अपने अपने काम के पश्चात् बसों में बैठ कर बस्ती को लौट रहे थे। पुलिस ने रास्ते को अस्थायी रूप से बन्द कर रखा था क्योंकि इस रास्ते पर कुछ राजनैतिक दल आसाम में गोली चलाई जाने के विरुद्ध प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे। इस झगड़े में कुछ कर्मचारियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया इस के बाद बसों में प्रवेश रोध कर दिया गया। जिस के परिणामस्वरूप कारखाने के केवल कुछ कर्मचारी ही काम पर आ सके। फिर भी कारखाने में पहिले ही से उपस्थित कर्मकारों तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार द्वारा दुर्गापुर में तैनात राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक दल के २०० सदस्यों की सहायता से अत्यावश्यक सेवायें चालू रखी गयीं।

(घ) लगभग १.४ लाख रुपये।

Pooling of A.F.H.Q. with Ministry of Defence

* 669. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the merger of the staff of Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces Headquarters, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the employees of A.F.H.Q. will be benefited by this merger; and

(c) if so, how and in what ways?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As the proposal is still under discussion, (b) and (c) do not arise.

Annapurna Expedition

*670. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Indian Naval Staff scaled Annapurna III in May, 1961;

(b) if so, the names of those who were successful in the assault; and

(c) what honours/rewards have been conferred on them in recognition of their heroic deed?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Annapurna III Expedition consisted of three members from the Navy, one from the Army, one from the Air Force and two civilians.

(b) The following members of the team reached the summit:—

(1) Inst. Lt. M. S. Kohli, I.N.

(2) Shri Sonam Gyatso.

(3) Shri Sona Girmi (Sherpa Sirdar).

(c) The sponsoring Committee of the Indian Mountaineering Foundation is arranging to present suitably engraved mementos to the members.

Cess on Coal

*671. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to impose a cess on coal is under consideration of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the rate at which it is proposed to be imposed and the yield expected from the same?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The excise duty on coal levied under the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952 has already been raised by 80 naye paise per ton with effect from 8th June, 1961. From that date the rates of excise duty are Rs. 1·68 per ton on coal and soft coke and Rs. 2·52 per ton. on hard coke. The additional yield is expected to be Rs. 4 crores per annum and this amount will be utilised for the scheme of subsidised movement of coal by the rail-cum-sea route from collieries in West Bengal and Bihar to the coastal states in the South and the West.

Industrial Management Pool

*672. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision regarding the expansion of the industrial management pool;

(b) if so, what is the decision; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). Recruitment to the Industrial Management Pool has been undertaken only recently. The question of further expansion of the Pool would be a matter for decision only after watching the working of the Scheme for some time.

Geological Survey of India

*673. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to shift the headquarters of the Geological Survey of India from Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) when the decision is going to be implemented;

(d) the estimated expenditure on the shifting and reorganisation of the institution; and

(e) whether the standard of geological work is expected to improve as a result?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir. It is not proposed to shift the headquarters of the Geological Survey of India from Calcutta. All that is contemplated is some measure of decentralisation so as to enable the Department to function more effectively and efficiently.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Bangalore Airport

*674. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have any proposals for the improvement of the Bangalore airport facilities particularly to equip it for Boeing flights; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of the scheme and when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The improvements recently made render the runway at the HAL Airfield in Bangalore adequate for landing and take off of Boeings.

(b) The question of improvements of the runway for its utilisation for Boeing traffic does not, therefore, arise.

Three Year Degree Course in U.P.

*675. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 136 on the 17th February, 1961 and state the progress since made in introducing three year degree course in Uttar Pradesh?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The University Grants Commission considered the revised proposals of the U.P. Government for introducing the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme in the State Universities and desired that the Chairman may appoint a Committee and invite the Education Secretary of the State Government to discuss with that Committee the proposals of the State Government.

Meanwhile, it is learnt from the Uttar Pradesh Government that a Committee has been constituted with the State Education Minister as Chairman, to consider the question of introducing the Three Year Degree Course Scheme in Uttar Pradesh and that the State Government will discuss the proposals for the introduction of the Scheme only after the report of the Committee constituted by the State Government becomes available.

Development of Coal Industry

*676. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3710 on the 21st April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the offers of help from foreign countries for the development of deep coal mines; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. The offers made by the British and Polish Governments in this regard have been accepted. Experts from the U.K. National Coal Board will be here shortly to take up the work of preparation of a Project Report for the Jarangdih Deep Mine. Polish Experts have already submitted a preliminary project report on the Sudamdih Deep Mine, and agreements have been concluded with the Polish organisation CEKOP for the preparation of a detailed project report for this mine and for the supply of shaft sinking equipment.

Pipeline from Cambay to Bombay

*677. **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 732 on the 10th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal for a transport pipe-line from Cambay to Bombay to transport Cambay oil to the Bombay refineries; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Ex-ruler of Gondal

*678. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 1911 on the 4th May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether police have completed investigation regarding the arrest of the ex-ruler of Gondal under the Official Secrets Act; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Refining of Oil

*679. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1909 on the 4th May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the talks which are going on with two foreign Refinery Companies for refining the Indian crude oil have been concluded; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Taj Mahal

***680. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foundations of the Taj Mahal have been examined and found to be weak;

(b) if so, whether action is being taken to reinforce the foundation in order to protect the tomb from collapse; and

(c) how far the reinforcement work has proceeded?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The foundations have been examined from time to time but they have not been found to be weak. However, as a precautionary measure, action has been taken to protect and stabilise the foundations by providing rubble stone pitching, enclosed in wire crating, in their front.

(c) The work was begun and completed in 1960-61.

Archaeological Excavations in Bikaner

1443. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 845 on the 15th March, 1961 and state:

(a) the results of archaeological excavations started in Bikaner Division; and

(b) the details of the programme of further excavation in other parts of the country?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Excavations at Kalibangan have brought to light a settlement of the Harappa culture dating back to Circa 2500 B.C. while those at Sardargarh have brought to light a settlement of the Painted Grey Ware people dating back to Circa 1000 B.C.

(b) Programme for excavations for 1961-62 has not yet been finalised.

Coal Washeries

1444. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No. 869 on the 15th March, 1961 and state at what stage is the proposal to set up washeries to improve the quality of coal supplied to the Railways?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Washed coal for Railways is expected to be available from the washery proposed to be set up at Karanpura which will also supply washed slack coal to the steel plants. A project report for this washery has already been prepared and various aspects of the scheme are presently under examination.

Besides, it is proposed to set up a second washery for washing coals exclusively for the Railways. In this regard some washability tests of coals have been conducted. A firm decision about this washery and its location can be taken after examination of such factors as the availability of funds, the outlet for middlings, the general economics of the washery, etc. These aspects are at present under examination.

Indian Companies in Pakistan

1445. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1725 on the 15th March, 1961 and state the progress since made in finalisation of negotiations with Pakistan in repatriating the profits of Indian Companies and businessmen operating in Pakistan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The matter has been taken up by our High Commissioner in Pakistan with the Government of Pakistan. However, no material progress has been made so far.

Regional Offices of the Asstt. Commissioners for SC. and ST.

1446. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1726 on the 15th March, 1961 and state the further progress made in consideration of a proposal for reorganisation of the existing set-up of the organisation of the regional offices of the Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The matter is still under consideration.

Rationalisation of Banks

1447. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1935 on the 20th March, 1961 and state the further progress since made in completion of rationalization of the remaining banks?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): In addition to the banks referred to in the reply to the Unstarred Question No. 1935 on the 20th March, 1961, moratorium orders have been issued in respect of twenty-three more banks. The latest position in respect of each of these banks is indicated in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 65].

Barauni Refinery

1448. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1942 on the 20th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether cost estimate of earthwork to be undertaken at the Barauni refinery site has been worked; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The relevant details are as follows:

	Rs. Crores.
(*i*) Earthwork from borrow pit area with average lead of 2 km in filling, levelling, grading and consolidation etc. within the Refinery .	1·10
(*ii*) Earthwork from foundation of building and structure.	0·02
(*iii*) Land acquisition of borrow pit area . . .	0·20
(*iv*) Contingency including removing of sand like dust from borrow pit area not to be used in filling and grading . .	0·13
TOTAL . .	1·45

Cadre of Indian Ordnance Factories

1449. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1959 on the 20th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered proposals for the reorganisation of the cadre of the Indian Ordnance Factories service and for improved pay scales for officers in the Directorate General of Ordnance Factories; and

(b) if so, the result theroof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). As a result of their consideration of the proposals for the reorganisation of the Indian Ordnance Factories Service, Government have issued orders fixing the permanent strength of the Service at 300, including 20 posts for trainees, distributed in various grades, so as to provide better career prospects for the officers of the Service. The Cadre strength will be reviewed in two years. As the existing strength is less than 300, the effect of these orders is to convert all existing posts into permanent posts.

Further, based on the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, the Government have revised the pay scales of the officers of the grade of Assistant Works Manager/Technical Staff Officer to the grade of Senior Works Manager/Senior Deputy Assistant Director General. The revised pay scales of officers of the grade of Assistant Director General/Superintendent and above are still under consideration.

Iron and Steel for Madhya Pradesh

1450. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what were the requirements of iron and steel for Madhya Pradesh in 1960-61; and

(b) how much of it was supplied?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b).

(b). (1) *Steel.*

The total demand (requirements) was 211,784 Metric tons. This includes all categories. The total allotment was 144,406 Metric tons. The despatches (supplies) amounted to 51,579 Metric tons(*).

(*)Includes despatches against Central quotas but excludes despatches made by Controlled Stockholders from other States to Madhya Pradesh. The figures include despatches against outstanding and current indents.

(2) *Pig iron.*

The quota system of allotment was abolished from 1-7-1959. No consolidated demands are received from the State Governments and no allotment is made. Indents are received from consumers direct and planned on the producers by the Iron and Steel Controller after scrutiny. Consumers can also obtain their requirements from the Stockholders. No strict time-table is followed for raising indents, which are planned as and when received. 10,010 Metric tons of pig iron were despatched (supplied) during 1960-61.

Steel Re-rolling Mills in M.P.

1451. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to set up steel rerolling mills in Madhya Pradesh during the year 1961-62; and

(b) if so, whether any quota of steel has been fixed for allotment to the re-rolling mills to be set up?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The scope for establishing new re-rolling mills is limited. Nevertheless, primarily on consideration of regional development the Government of India have decided to permit one new re-rolling mill of a capacity not exceeding 15,000 tons per annum in Madhya Pradesh. Selection of the Unit is under consideration. The question of allocation of steel will arise only after the Mill has been set up.

Geological Survey of Laccadive and Minicoy Islands

1452. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to carry out a detailed geological survey of the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands; and

(b) if so, the expenditure to be incurred in this regard?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Income-tax Arrears

1453. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount of income-tax arrears on the 31st March, 1961 in Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The effective Income-tax arrears in Andhra Pradesh on 31st March, 1961 were Rs. 343.74 lakhs.

Seizure of Goods

1454. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the broad details of articles seized by the Customs authorities at different air-ports from 1st April, 1961 to June 1961?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The following articles were seized by the Customs, Land Customs and Central Excise authorities at different air-ports from 1st April 1961, to the 30th June, 1961:—

S. No.	Item	Approximate quantity	Approximate value
			Rs.
1.	Gold	68·496 Kgs.	7,64,000
2.	Currency	..	74,000
3.	Precious stones	..	39,000
4.	Jewellery	..	4,32,000
5.	Watches	384 Nos.	33,000
6.	All others (Miscellaneous)	..	3,32,000

Cultural Festivals in Gujarat and Baroda Universities

1455. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants were given to the Gujarat and Baroda Universities for organising cultural festivals; and

(b) if so, the amount of grants given during 1960-61 separately to the two universities for the purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):

(a) Baroda University—Yes, Sir.

Gujarat University—No, Sir.

(b) Baroda University—Rs. 5,000.

Gujarat University—Does not arise.

Education of Girls in Gujarat

1456. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Central Government to the Government of Gujarat for education of

girls in the State during 1960-61; and

(b) whether any new schemes have been formulated for expansion of girls' education in Gujerat?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs. 3,98,221.

(b) Yes, Sir. The State Government have included in their Third Plan a special programme for the education of girls and women at an outlay of Rs. 16.79 lakhs, comprising of the following schemes.

Primary Education

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Stipends to women teachers (2) Provision of buildings and hostels for Government Women's Training Colleges.	9·04

Higher Education

(3) Schemes for promotion of girls' education	7·75

Scientific Research in Maharashtra

1457. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minisster of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the grants given to the Maharashtra Government during the last two years of the Second Five Year Plan for pursuing scientific research;

(b) whether any grants were made for general development of higher scientific education in Maharashtra during the above period; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Nil.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rs. 13,91,191·82 to the Universities of Marathwada, Nagpur, Bombay and Poona.

Mineral Deposits in Kerala

1458. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations by the geological survey of India regarding mineral deposits in Nedumangadu and Chiraljinkil Taluka in the Kerala State have been completed;

(b) whether any investigation report has been submitted to Government; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir. The work is still in progress.

(b) Yes, Sir. The report on the investigations in Nedumangad taluk has been submitted to the Government.

(c) At the request of the Kerala State Government, geophysical investigations for graphite were taken up by the Geological Survey of India in the Velland, Karippur, Valiara and adjoining areas of Nedumangad taluk in Trivandrum district during 1959-60. An area of roughly 6 sq. mile (15·5 sq. kms.) was covered by the surveys in the Nedumangad taluk. Seven electrical anomalies considered to be indicative of graphite were located and tested. Graphite was struck at shallow depths. Further deepening and detailed pitting has to be done.

In the Kilathingal area of Chirayinkal taluk, geophysical investigations were taken on a priority basis at the request of the State Government durring 1960-61 and an area of about 3 sq. miles was covered in detail. No significant anomalies indicative of occurence of large-sized graphite bodies were obtained by these surveys.

Water Facilities to S.C. in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh

1459. { Shri Daljit Singh: Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wells that have been sanctioned under centrally sponsored schemes during the year 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far providing

water facilities to Scheduled Castes in Punjab State and Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the amount of expenditure involved?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Nil;

(b) Does not arise.

Hostels for Punjab University

1460. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan or grant paid to the Punjab University for the construction of hostels during 1961-62 so far; and

(b) the names of the Schemes for which the above has been paid?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Grant—Rs. 3,25,000.

Loan.—Nil

(b) For construction of Boys' Hostels (Rs. 75,000) and Women's Hostel (Rs. 2,50,000).

Coal for Orissa

1461. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of coal allotted to Orissa during April, May, June and July, 1961;

(b) the quantity of coal actually moved to Orissa during this period; and

(c) why is it that the full quantity allotted to Orissa could not be moved?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A statement giving the monthly quota for Central and State controlled industries and actual despatches during April, May, June and July, 1961 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 66]

(c) The reason is difficulty in transport, particularly in the Bengal/Bihar region from where 85 per cent. of the supplies to Orissa have to move.

Prohibition in Mysore

1462. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mysore State Government have sought Central assistance to enforce prohibition in Mysore; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Copper Mines

1463. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of and names of the States in India where copper mines are working at present; and

(b) the annual output of copper from these mines in terms of rupees?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Copper mines are at present working only in Bihar State where the Indian Copper Corporation Ltd. is working 3 mines.

(b) The quantity and value of copper recovered from these mines during the years 1959 and 1960 are as under:—

Year	Quantity	Value Rs.
(*i*) 1959	7,674 tonnes	2,56,42,000
(*ii*) 1960 (Provisional)	8,910 tonnes	3,17,81,000

Children of Political Sufferers in Punjab

1464. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the amount of financial help given to children of political sufferers in Punjab by Central Government per annum since the inception of the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 67].

तम्बाकू पर उत्पादन शुल्क

१४६५. **श्री बुशवक्त राय** : क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लखीमपुर नगर (जिला खीरी, उत्तर प्रदेश) में कितने तम्बाकू बना कर बेचने वाले विक्रेता हैं तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं और वे प्रति दिन या प्रति मास कितनी बिक्री तम्बाकू की करते हैं ;

(ख) इन से कितना उत्पादन शुल्क प्रति दिन या प्रति मास वसूल किया जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि जितना तम्बाकू प्रति दिन या प्रति मास ये बेचते हैं उस पर जितना उत्पादन शुल्क सरकार को मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिलता ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) इस समय लखीमपुर शहर में तम्बाकू के २४ थोक और खुदरा व्यापारी हैं, जो हर महीने ७०९६ किलोग्राम तम्बाकू बेचते हैं । इन व्यापारियों के नामों की सूची का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६८]

(ख) ये व्यापारी उसी तम्बाकू का कारोबार करते हैं जिसके केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क (सेण्ट्रल एक्साइज ड्यूटी) की अदायगी पहले ही हो चुकी होती है इसलिये उनसे केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क वसूल करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

Rourkela Township

1466. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1401 on the 10th March, 1961 and state:

(a) the further progress made in the construction of Rourkela township; and

(b) the total amount spent so far?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Out of 7486 houses originally planned for construction in the Rourkela Township, 7011 houses had been completed by the end of July, 1961. The rest are in advanced stage of construction. Besides, out of 1981 cheaper type of houses mainly for the expansion of Rourkela Steel Works, 108 have been completed. The rest are in various stages of construction.

(b) The expenditure on construction of these houses till the 31st July, 1961, was about Rs. 108·6 million.

Archaeological Excavations in West Bengal

1467. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any archaeological excavation was carried out in West Bengal during 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir, by the Asutosh Museum of the Calcutta University, at Chandraketugarh in the 24 Parganas District.

(b) According to a summary report received from the University, a major portion of the temple area was exposed in the excavation and this has

brought to light Northern Black Polished Terracotta Ware, a net sinker, bone awl, agate head, terracotta sealing etc. The extension to the north of the temple and vestibule area has revealed six periods of occupation.

The finds of Period I are:

Rouletted ware, ivory piece, copper awl, and interesting terracotta circular plaque with three pairs of maithuna figures of the Pre-Sunga or early sunga age. Cast copper coins and a terracotta head of a female figure of the Sunga age distinguishes Period II.

Period III yielded different types of pottery belonging to Kushan times.

Period IV introduces finely built brick structure with half round and plain mouldings.

Period V and VI belong to the late Gupta and post Gupta age.

Repairs to Red Fort, Delhi

1468. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any repairs to the Red Fort, Delhi have been carried out recently;

(b) if so, whether the work has been completed;

(c) whether repairs have been done departmentally or through contractors;

(d) whether work was suspended in between; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Repairs to some of the monuments in Red Fort have been completed and others are in progress.

(c) Departmentally.

(d) and (e). Work remained suspended on some monuments when either the material was not available or drawings had to be revised. This is a normal feature in works of such type.

Education of Girls in Himachal Pradesh

1469. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sought for by Himachal Pradesh Administration for the education of girls in the State for 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) the nature of the schemes for which the Himachal Pradesh Administration sought Central aid and those sanctioned and the amounts given for each scheme;

(c) the amount spent in 1959-60;

(d) whether any new schemes have been formulated for expansion of girls' education since Durgabai Deshmukh Committee Report was published; and

(e) how far these schemes have been sanctioned for Himachal Pradesh?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 69].

Ordnance Factory, Khamaria

1470. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1422 on the 10th March, 1961 and state the up-to-date progress made in completing the investigations relating to losses and deficiencies found in the stores of Ordnance Factory, Khamaria?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): As this subject had also figured in the Audit Report (Defence Services) 1960, the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee mentioned in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 1422 answered on 10th March, 1961, are under consideration in consultatioon with the Audit authorities.

Space Exploration Programme

1471. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the talks with U.S.A. regarding participation in the United States Space Exploration and Artificial Earth Satellite programme have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Indian Scientific institutions have been invited, from time to time, to participate in some special experiments undertaken by U.S. Satellites. These includes: (i) meteorological experiments undertaken by the Tiros satellites, (ii) telemetry of cosmic ray data from Explorer VII and (iii) telemetry of ultra violet and X-ray observations during solar flares from NRL (Naval Research Laboratory) Solar Radiation III satellite. There is also a standing invitation from the United States, extended in March 1959, through COSPAR (SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SPACE RESEARCH) offering space in an American satellite for experiments prepared by scientific institutions in any country.

Several Indian Institutions participated, or plan to participate, in some of these space experiments. The India Meteorological Departments has made arrangements to participate in the U.S. meteorological satellite programme, and the Physical Research Laboratory and the National Physical Laboratory are making arrangements for telemetring geophysical data from some of the U.S. satellites. Arrangements are made by the India Meteorological Department for (i) intensified meteorological observations from Ground Stations and (ii) for making observations of upper air temperatures and winds upto high levels during the Transits of the Television and Infra-Red Observations Satellite (TIROS) over and near the country.

Steel Production

1472. { Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to reduce the cost of production and improve the quality of steel;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). It is the constant endeavour of the Steel Companies to reduce costs and improve quality. Technological improvements—like the L.D. process of steel making, oxygen blowing in open hearth furnaces, sintering of iron ore—are incorporated to the extent possible in the new Steel Works to reduce costs. The lay-out of the Steel Works is also such as would require less men per unit output than the older Steel Works.

Besides these long term measures, the management is striving to improve efficiency by training of workers within the Steel Works and improvements in preparation and handling of raw materials. Costs of production will come down as different units in the Steel Works reach their rated output and as engineers and workers gain experience on the operation of the plants.

दिल्ली से विदेशियों की मूर्तियों को हटाना

१४७३. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में लगी विदेशियों की मूर्तियां हटाने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक और क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) अन्तिम रूप से कब तक इन मूर्तियों को हटा दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) इनके स्थान पर किन्हीं अन्य व्यक्तियों की मूर्तियां गलाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय हो जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (ग). प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा १३ मई, १९५७ को लोक सभा में बताई गई नीति के आधार पर अब तक दिल्ली के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में विदेशियों की दो मूर्तियां जो अपकारक प्रकार की थीं, हटा दी गई हैं। मूर्तियों की स्थापना के प्रस्तावों पर, यदि उनके लिए आवश्यक धन राशि का वचन दिया जाए, तो विचार किया जाता है। भारतीय नेताओं की चार मूर्तियां स्थापित की जा चुकी हैं, तथा कुछ अन्यों की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं।

मंत्रियों को दिया गया यात्रा भत्ता

१४७४. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५९-६० में मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों, उप-मंत्रियों और सभा-सचिवों को अलग अलग कितना यात्रा भत्ता दिया गया; और

(ख) यह यात्रा भत्ता १९५८-५९ में दिये गये यात्रा भत्ते से कुछ कम था अथवा अधिक और यदि अधिक था तो किन किन मंत्रियों को कितना अधिक भत्ता दिया गया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

जनगणना

१४७५. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या १९६१ की जनगणना के पूरे आंकड़े सरकार को प्राप्त हो गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पंजाब के वह आंकड़े भी सरकार को प्राप्त हो गये हैं कि वहां पंजाबी और हिन्दी भाषाभाषियों की संख्या अलग-अलग कितनी है ; और

(ग) क्या जनगणना के परिणाम-स्वरूप हिन्दी और पंजाबी के अतिरिक्त किन्हीं अन्य भाषाभाषियों का पंजाब में पता चला है और यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) नहीं, स्त्री-पुरुषों की अलग अलग संख्या बताने वाले कुल जन संख्या के अस्थाई आंकड़े ही प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Cost of Coal Production

1476. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of coal produced by National Coal Development Corporation as compared to the cost of production in the private sector during 1960; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange spent by the National Coal Development Corporation on import of capital equipment and on sending its officers abroad for training during 1960?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The factors that enter into the cost of production vary significantly from mine to mine. It is, therefore, very difficut to make a valid comparison in this regard between public and private sector collieries, more particularly as the public sector has, during the last five years, developed new collieries in virgin areas, on which the capital cost and depreciation charges are appreciably higher than the collieries in the private sector which were opened up in cheaper times. Even so, the gross profits in the public sector are slightly higher than the average of Rs. 1·75 nP per ton laid down by the Coal Price

Revision Committee for the industry as a whole.

(b) The amount of foreign exchange spent by the National Coal Development Corporation on import of capital equipment during 1960 was Rs. 5,66,23,250; the expenditure incurred on training during 1960 was Rs. 23,345.

Wage-Earning Scheme for Prisoners

1477. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Union Territories in which the wage-earning scheme for prisoners has not been introduced so far; and

(b) the reasons for delay and when it is likely to be introduced in all the Union Territories?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

(b) *Manipur.*—The Administration have framed the rules and are examining the financial implications of the scheme. It is likely to be introduced shortly.

Tripura.—A scheme was approved in 1960, but certain practical difficulties have arisen in implementing the scheme; these are under consideration. It is hoped that the scheme will be implemented shortly.

A. & N. Islands.—The scope for such a scheme in the small jail is very limited; there is no proposal to introduce the scheme at present.

Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.—There is no scope for such a scheme in the territory.

Works of Bahadur Shah

1478. Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to publish the literary works of Bahadur Shah, the last Mogul Emperor;

(b) whether the work is to be undertaken by a Government agency or a private agency; and

(c) whether any assistance has been sought for the purpose?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Legal Aid to Poor

1479. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri K. B. Malvia:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 120 on the 17th February, 1961 and state the further progress made in the scheme of providing free legal aid to the poor in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Legal aid to the poor is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. A model scheme for legal aid to the poor was, however, prepared by the Ministry of Law for the guidance of the State Governments. In the Srinagar Conference of Law Ministers, the State Law Ministers resolved that the Central Government should contribute 50 per cent. of the expenses required by the State Governments to implement the scheme. It does not appear possible to make even a rough estimate of the contribution which the Central Government may have to make. State Governments have not pursued the matter further.

***Viva-Voce* Tests for I.A.S. etc. Examination**

1480. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 368 on the 28th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the question of reducing the marks allotted to the *Viva*

Voce tests in Indian Administrative Service, Indian Foreign Service and Indian Police Service examinations has since been decided; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Explosions in Delhi

1481. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 370 on the 27th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have investigated the cases of explosions which occurred in Delhi and New Delhi during January 1961; and

(b) if so, what are the findings?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). There were 8 cracker explosions in Delhi during January, 1961. In the course of the investigation into these incidents a number of places were searched and large quantities of illicit explosives were recovered. Prosecutions were launched against 4 persons for the possession of illicit explosives and their convictions obtained. The police are still making further enquiries.

Cultural Festivals in Punjab University

1482. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants were given to the Punjab University for organising cultural festivals during 190-61; and

(b) if so, the amount given?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Report on Agricultural Development in Mexico

1483. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 549 on the 27th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the report of the officer of the Reserve Bank of India deputed to Mexico to study agricultural development has since been prepared and considered; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) The study was in the nature of a fact-finding investigation and the report was not expected to make any recommendations in regard to which any decisions had to be taken. The observations made in the report have however been noted by the Reserve Bank of India.

National Youth Centre, New Delhi

1484. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: / Shri Kodiyan: / Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 568 on the 28th February, 1961 and state the nature of progress made so far in regard to allotment of land for the development of National Youth Centre, New Delhi?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply are still examining the request for the allotment of land.

Small Savings Work

1485. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: / Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing position in regard to training of officials and

workers for small savings work is satisfactory; and

(b) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the position in this regard?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The training arrangements are constantly kept under review and improvements effected as and when considered necessary.

Halwara Air Accident

1486. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1737 on the 26th April, 1961 and state the result of inquiry held into the cause of air accident near Halwara Aerodrome on the 28th March, 1961?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The aircraft crashed on account of an engine failure. The cause of the engine failure could not be ascertained as the engine was completely burnt.

Hindu Succession Act

1487. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1914 on the 4th May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the Punjab Government suggesting abolition of the right of daughter to inherit agricultural property of her father as granted under the Hindu Succession Act; and

(b) if so, the action thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Attempted Suicide by an Army Officer

1488. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 16 on the 4th May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the court of inquiry ordered to investigate the case of attempted suicide by an Army Officer is over; and

(b) if so, what are the findings?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. The Court of Inquiry Proceedings relating to the circumstances under which the officer sustained injuries on 26th April, 1961 have not however been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Seismic Surveys in Godavari Basin

1489. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the geological mapping and other surveys preliminary to seismic surveys in the Godavari Basin, Andhra Pradesh, have been completed; and

(b) if so, when the seismic survey will be undertaken?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) These are still in progress.

(b) Seismic survey will be undertaken only after the final results of the geological and gravity-*cum*-magnetic surveys are studied and favourable indications obtained therefrom.

Gypsum

1490. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of Gypsum raised in 1960;

(b) whether the total deposits in the country have been assessed; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to beneficiate before transporting to consuming centres?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The total quantity of gypsum raised in the country during 1960 was 9,97,443 tonnes.

(b) No, Sir. Only a general assessment of some of the known occurrences has been done.

(c) Some of the concerns are already dressing the ore prior to consumption.

L.I.C. Investment in East African Tea Companies

1491. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1658 on the 21st April, 1961 and state:

(a) the amount invested by the Life Insurance Corporation in East African tea companies;

(b) the number of such companies;

(c) their share-capital and reserves; and

(d) consideration in favour of such investment?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Nil.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Export of Coal

1492. { Shri Kunhan: / Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: / Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Coal exported during 1960 and the countries to which exported;

(b) the quantity exported from 1st January to 30 June, 1961; and

(c) what are the main reasons for the fall, if any, in exports during the period mentioned in part (b)?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 70].

(c) The demand in foreign countries is mainly for superior grades of coal, particularly metallurgical coal. The export of metallurgical coal has been completely stopped in view of the increasing requirements of metallurgical industries in the country. As regards non-metallurgical coal, exports are allowed only to the traditional markets taking into account the internal reqirements of superior grades of such coal.

Special Tribal Blocks

1493. { Shri Hem Raj: / Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 840 on the 2nd March, 1961 and state:

(a) the decision, if any, taken for the establishment of 450 Special Blocks for the development of tribal areas; and

(b) their allocation, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) It has been decided to start about 300 Tribal

Development Blocks in the whole country during the Third Plan period; and

(b) A list giving the state-wise allocation of these Tribal Development Blocks is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 71].

Industrial Survey of Himachal Pradesh

1494. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research's Report on Techno-Economic Survey of Himachal Pradesh has been finally prepared; and

(b) if so, will a copy of it be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, as soon as printed copies become available.

Officiating Officers

1495. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Secretariat Service (Grade I) Association has by means of a resolution urged upon Government to see that the Officers are not allowed to continue in an officiating capacity for very long; and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The views expressed by the Association will be taken into account when the authorised permanent strength of the different grades of the Central Secretariat Service is next reviewed.

National Savings Central Advisory Board

1496. { Shri P. C. Borooah: / Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two-day meeting of the National Savings Central Advisory Board and Chairmen of the State Boards was held in New Delhi in the first/second week of May, 1961;

(b) if so, what matters were discussed therein;

(c) what observations and recommendations were made at the meeting; and

(d) what action is being taken to implement the recommendations?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Board reviewed the progress made by the savings movement and considered various suggestions for improving the collections and affording greater facilities to the public.

(c) Amongst the recommendations made, mention may be made of:

(i) Promotion of the savings movement in the rural areas where it has not yet made its full impact.

(ii) Formation of Savings Committees at various levels for securing greater non-official co-operation.

(iii) Assistance of Members of Parliament, M.L.As. and other prominent people including social workers and institutions should be obtained for popularising the movement in the various areas.

(iv) Increasing the popularity of the Pay Roll Savings Scheme, particularly in the undertakings of the public sector.

(v) Review of the working of the Standardised Agency System for removing the difficulties experienced by the agents.

(vi) More effective and regular publicity of the Small Savings at the Centre and in the States.

(vii) Improvements in the production of films and other publicity media of small savings.

(viii) Extension of the Savings Bank facilities in the rural areas;

(d) The recommendations are under consideration and wherever possible, action to implement them is being taken.

Symposium on Drugs and Antibiotics

1497. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three day symposium on drugs and antibiotics was held under the joint auspices of the Defence Research and Development Organisation and the Scientific Workers' Association, Kanpur;

(b) if so, what matters were discussed and what points were made out in the symposium; and

(c) how the ideas expressed are being given practical shape?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes Sir, from 7th to 9th May, 1961.

(b) The following subjects were discussed: Clinical, Pharmacological, Bacteriological, Production, Standardisation, Stability, Nutritional, Industrial and Ethical aspects of Drugs and antibiotics.

A number of recommendations were also made. A summary of major recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 72].

(c) The proceedings of the symposium are under circulation to various organisations in the private and public sector, for taking necessary action on the recommendations.

Quasi-Permanent Status in A.F.H.Q.

1498. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4590 on the 4th May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the previous service reckoned for grant of Quasi-permanent status in Armed Forces Hqrs., New Delhi, is counted for purpose of promotion, confirmation and seniority; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The rules of seniority and confirmation against permanent vacancies in the Lower Division grade arising after 1-8-1951 and upto 31-12-1958, which were framed in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Service Headquarters, recognised Associations of AFHQ employees and the Union Public Service Commission, provide that persons who joined Armed Forces Headquarters after 1-8-1961 will reckon seniority in Lower Division grade from the respective dates on which they joined that Headquarters.

Pay Scales of Officer Supervisors in A.F.H.Q.

1499. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the revised scale of pay of Officer Supervisors of Armed Forces Hqrs., New Delhi;

(b) what are the minimum educational qualifications prescribed for this post;

(c) how many of the present incumbents are matriculates and how many under-matriculates;

(d) whether recruitments to this post are made through U.P.S.C.; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Rs. 740—30—830—35—900.

(b) No minimum educational qualifications are prescribed for this post.

(c) One is under matriculate and 23 are Matriculates.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The post is filled by departmental promotion on selection basis. The selections are made by a Departmental Promotion Committee presided over by a member of the Union Public Service Commission.

Recruitment in A.F.H.Q.

1500. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether recruitment to the civilian posts in Armed Forces Headquarters, New Delhi, is made on 'all India basis' through Union Public Service Commission;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what alternative measures are taken to provide equality of opportunity in the matter of employment in AFHQ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). Recruitment to Class I and Class II technical posts (excepting vacancies filled up by Departmental promotions), posts of Stenographers Grade II and upto 50 per cent. of LDCs posts, is made through the Union Public Service Commission. The remaining posts of LDCs are filled mainly by the transfer of surplus personnel from lower formations under Ministry of Defence and personnel declared surplus in other Government Departments who are nominated by the Employment Exchange. Class III technical posts are generally filled through the Employment Exchange. In the absence of candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchange, recourse is had to open advertisement. The remaining vacancies in the AFHQ are filled up by promotion on the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committees. For Class I and Class II (Gazetted) appointments a Member of the UPSC presides over the meetings of these Committees.

1960 Strike

1501. { Shri S. M. Banerjee: / Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the appeals submitted by those employees dismissed or removed from service due to strike of 1960 have since been disposed of;

(b) if so, the number of those reinstated;

(c) the number of those whose appeals have been rejected; and

(d) the reasons for rejection?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (d). The appeals submitted by the employees, who were dismissed or removed from service have to be considered by the various prescribed appellate authorities. The relevant information is not available and is being collected.

Local Purchase of Army Stores

1502. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that local purchase of store from the market is on the increase during the year 1961 as compared with the past two years, for the repairs of Army stores in the E.M.E. Workshop, Delhi Cantt.;

(b) what are the steps which Ministry of Defence intends to undertake to stop the same and manufacture these items in the ordnance factories;

(c) whether it is a fact that some cases of misappropriation of funds through local purchases by 505 Army

Base Workshop, Delhi Cantt. have been brought recently to the notice of the Government by the Defence Unions; and

(d) if so, whether Government have appointed any court of Enquiry to investigate into all these alleged cases of local purchase?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. The increase is mainly due to increase in the out-put of the Workshop and rise in market prices.

(b) Local purchase is resorted to in cases of emergency when the stores are not available from the normal source of supply, *viz* Ordnance Depots, and they are required unrgently to progress the commitments on the workshop floor. Such purchases are restricted to actual requirements in emergency and cannot be stopped. The bulk of the local purchases pertain to M.T. spares of old types of vehicles and cannot be manufactured in Ordnance Factories.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Works Committee of 505 Army Base Workshop

1503. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nine out of ten elected members of the works committee of 505 Army Base Workshop, Delhi Cantt. resigned in April, 1959;

(b) if so, whether the Chairman accepted the resignation without referring the case to the higher authorities;

(c) whether there was no works committee for the period from April to August, 1959 and bye-elections for the vacant seats were held on 16th August, 1959 for a period of one and a half months only (unexpired term); and

(d) whether the authorities of the workshop violated the agreement reached between the administration and Mazdoor Panchayat through the good offices of the conciliation officer (central)?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Commandant of the Workshop, who was also the Chairman of the Works Committee, was competent to accept the resignation of Works Committee members without referring the matter to higher authorities.

(c) Yes, Sir. On account of the attitude of Mazdoor Panchayat, the bye-elections could not be held before August 1959.

(d) No, Sir.

राजनैतिक पीड़ित

१५०४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकारों को स्मरण पत्र भेज दिये गये हैं कि राजनैतिक पीड़ितों की सहायता देते समय आज़ाद हिन्द फौज के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का भी पूरा ख्याल रखा जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस परिपत्र की एक प्रतिलिपि सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख), आदेशों की एक प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रखी गया है । **[देखिये** परिशिष्ट २, अनुबंध संख्या ७३**]**

लोक सहायक सेना

१५०५. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री झूलन सिंह :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री २१ नवम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४४३ के उत्तर

के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोक सहायक सेना की नई पुनरीक्षित योजना के अन्तर्गत किन किन स्थानों पर कैम्प लगाये गये ;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक में कितने-कितने युवकों को प्रशिक्षित कया गया ; और

(ग) वर्ष १९६१-६२ में ऐसे शिविर लगाने के लिये किन-किन स्थानों को चुना गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) से (ग), एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है **[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी—३१११।६१]**

World Bank Loan

1506. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank has agreed to give a loan of Rs. 30 crores to the private sector of the Coal Industry for development work during the Third Plan;

(b) if so, the method of allocation to the different private concerns; and

(c) whether the Government of India has stood guarantee and the nature of guarantee given?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The World Bank has agreed to give a loan of $35 million (Rs. 16·67 crores) to the Government of India for meeting the foreign exchange requirements in respect of the programme for maintenance and expansion of Coal Production in the private sector during the first two years of the Third Plan. Copies of the Agreement, which was signed on August 9, 1961, will be placed in the Parliament Library as soon as they are received.

(b) Allocation of foreign exchange from this loan will be made by Government on the advice of a Screening Committee consisting of representatives of the Government and the Coal Industry and with the concurrence of the World Bank.

(c) As the loan is to the Government of India, the question of guarantee does not arise.

Coal for Punjab

1507. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 850 wagons of coal were sent to Pakistan towards the end of May, 1961; and

(b) how far supply of coal to Punjab has been increased for the current year?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The despatches to both East and West Pakistan in the last week of May, 1961 were 971 wagons.

(b) As against an average loading of about 4300 wagons per month to Punjab in the first six months of 1960, despatches during the corresponding period of 1961 averaged about 4700 wagons per month. Supplies to Punjab have further increased from July with better transport availability in the West Bengal/Bihar fields from July 1961, and by planned movement in block rakes and half rakes.

Construction of Buildings on the Tank Near Civil Hospital, Imphal

1508. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the rate payers of the Imphal Municipality was held at Imphal on the 21st May, 1961 to protest against the construction of buildings on the tank to the north west of Civil Hospital, Imphal and in the Hospital Compound to the east of the Civil Hospital; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action on the complaint of the rate-payers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Engineering and Technological College, Durgapur

1509. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the grounds and buildings of the Engineering and Technological College at Durgapur has been permitted to be used for the political meetings to be held in connection with the All India Congress Committee Session;

(b) whether this indicates a change in the policy of educational institutions receiving government aid regarding granting permission to political parties to hold their meetings in their buildings and grounds; and

(c) whether it is meant for the meetings of the ruling party alone?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). The Durgapur Regional Engineering College Society, which is an autonomous body, permitted the use of the grounds and some of the buildings of the College for the Session of the All India Congress Committee held at the end of May, 1961. The authorities of the College have stated that the decision to let out, for the above purpose, the buildings for a week on payment of rent, water, electricity and other charges, was taken by the Standing Committee of the Society, acting on behalf of the Society, in view of the fact that the buildings had just been constructed and were to remain vacant until June/July, 1961. The Regional College started in 1960 and had been functioning at Calcutta pending the construction of its own buildings at Durgapur. As such no question of policy of a running educational institution allowing the use of its buildings for political purposes or change therein was involved. With the shifting of the College into its own buildings with effect from July, 1961, there should be no occasion for the Society to consider letting out its buildings for extraneous purposes.

Playgrounds in Orissa

1510. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money given by the Central Government to the Orissa State Government during the entire Second Five Year Plan period upto the 31st March, 1961, for providing playgrounds in schools and colleges in Orissa;

(b) the names of schools and colleges benefited by it; and

(c) the amount of money given by the Central Government to Orissa in 1961-62 for this purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs. 70,000.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 74].

(c) Nil.

Prohibition Offences in Delhi

1511. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in the number of crimes in connection with prohibition in Delhi during the last few years; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check such crimes in Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Due to better methods of investigation and detection, more

excise cases have come to light during the last few years but this does not mean that there has been an increase in the number of crimes. However, various measures have been taken to check these offences. The Excise Department has recently been re-organised and an Excise Intelligence Bureau set up. Frequent raids are conducted by the excise and police staff on suspected routes and localities. More funds have been earmarked for detection of the cases. In addition to these, the Excise Act has been amended so as to provide deterrent punishment in cases of repeated offences.

Production of Aircraft Armaments

1512. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that expansion of the indigenous production of aircraft armaments is under the consideration of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. These problems and projects are under continual consideration and review.

(b) It is not in public interest to disclose details.

Coal Mining

1513. { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any delegation of coal experts visited the U.S.A. to study the latest coal-mining technique in America; and

(b) if so, what is their report?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) A summary of the main observations of the team is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 75].

Staff Council in Income-tax Office, Calcutta

1514. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any Staff Council has been formed in the Income-tax Office of Calcutta; and

(b) if so, on what principle and what are its functions?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes. Two Staff Councils, one for Class III staff and the other for Class IV staff have been set up for the Income-tax Offices at Calcutta.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 76].

दिल्ली प्रशासन में सतर्कता विभाग

१५१५. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन में जनवरी, १९६१ से जून, १९६१ तक कितने मामले सतर्कता विभाग के पास आये हैं ; और

(ख) इनमें से कितनों का निर्णय प्रशासन द्वारा किया गया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) १६८ ।

(ख) १०५ ।

Teachers in Tripura

1516. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary school teachers and assistant teachers including lady teachers serving in the Tripura Administration; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe primary school teachers and assistant teachers including lady teachers serving in the Tripura Administration?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 2691.

(b) 504.

Teachers in Manipur

1517. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary school teachers and assistant teachers including lady teachers serving in the Manipur Administration; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe primary school teachers and assistant teachers including lady teachers serving in the Manipur Administration?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a)

(1) In schools under the Administration	101
(2) In schools under the Territorial Council	2862
(b) (1) In schools under the Administration	62
(2) In schools under the Territorial Council	877

Delhi Administration

1518. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I, Class II and Class III officials serving in all the Departments of the Delhi Administration; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes officials out of them?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The total number of Class I, II and III officials serving under the Delhi Administration and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officials among them are given below:

	Class I	Class II	Class III	Total
Total number of officials serving under the Delhi Admn.	55	482	20,300	20,837
No. of officials belonging to the Scheduled Castes		11	852	863
No. of officials belonging to the Scheduled Tribes	..	..	67	67

New Colleges in Tripura

1519. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government examined the possibilities of starting one medical college, one engineering college, one law college and a college for Postgraduate teaching in Arts and Science, in Tripura; and

(b) whether the peculiar geographical position as well as the present cent per cent increase in population justify starting of such colleges?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The Tripura Administration are examining a proposal for the starting of an engineering college, a law college, a B.T. college, and a Postgraduate college for teaching Arts and Science. No proposal is however under consideration as yet for the starting of a medical college. In examining the proposal they will take into consideration all relevant factors.

Dearness Allowance of Government Employees

1520. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of living index has gone up by more than 10 points during the last two years; and

(b) if so, why the rate of dearness allowance of Government employees

has not been enhanced as envisaged in the Second Pay Commission's recommendation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The Pay Commission have recommended that if during a period of 12 months the index remains, on an average, ten points above 115, the Government should review the position and consider whether an increase in the dearness allowance should be allowed; and if so, at what rate. This recommendation has been accepted by the Government and the position is reviewed constantly. The cost of living index has not exceeded 10 points above 115 on an average during any period of twelve months. Therefore the question of enhancement of rates of dearness allowance does not arise.

अंकलेश्वर का तेल

१५२१. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या **इस्पात, खान और ईंधन** मंत्री १४ मार्च, १९६१ के अल्प-सूचना प्रश्न संख्या ६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अंक्लेश्वर में तेल के सब कुओं की खुदाई पूरी हो गई है ; और

(ख) तेल की किस्म का जो परीक्षण चल रहा था उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) : (क) जी नहीं, अभी तक केवल १५ कुएं मुकम्मिल हुए हैं । जब अंकेलेश्वर क्षेत्र पूर्णतया विकसित हो जायेगा तब लगभग २०० कुएं चालू हो जायेंगे, ऐसा आयोजन है ।

(ख) अंकलेश्वर में तेल अभिन्न रूप से उत्तम किस्म का है ।

Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act

1522. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the reason for not enforcing the whole provisions of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 throughout Tripura State;

(b) whether Government are aware that the number of evictions of share-croppers and 'Kurfas' from land has been increasing in Tripura since the enactment of this Act for Tripura;

(c) if so, the reason for delaying of the enforcement of those provisions of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 which provide for the protection to the share-croppers from eviction in Tripura; and

(d) whether Government propose to enforce those provisions in Tripura without further delay in the interest of the share-croppers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) All the Sections contained in Parts I, II, IV and VI, and Section 184 of Part V of Tripura Land-Revenue and Land Reforms Act have been enforced in the entire Territory. Most of the Sections contained in Parts III and V could be enforced only in Kamalpur subdivision because other subdivisions have not yet been fully surveyed and land records are not yet ready.

(b) No definite information in regard to this is available, as the share-croppers and Kurfa raiyats generally do not come forward to lodge complaints.

(c) Provisions of the Act including Section 123 and Section 186 relating to restoration of possession of land to under-raiyats and protection of tenants and sub-tenants against eviction or surrender, have been enforced in the entire Territory.

(d) In view of (c) above, it does not arise.

Technical Education in Bihar

1523. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given as grants-in-aid during 1960-61 to institutes in

Bihar for development of technical education (institute-wise);

(b) whether Government have enquired as to whether the grants-in-aid were spent for the purpose for which they were given?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) (1) Block grants amounting to Rs. 29,90,000 have been given to the Bihar Government for the development of the following Government institutions.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

(i) Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri.

(ii) Dhanbad Polytechnic, Dhanbad.

(iii) School of Engineering, Ranchi.

(iv) Polytechnic at Purnea.

(v) Polytechnic at Dharbanga.

(vi) Mining Institute at Jharia.

(vii) Mining Institute at Kodarma.

State Plan Schemes:

(viii) Polytechnic at Gaya.

(ix) Muzafarpur Institute of Technology, Muzarfarpur.

(x) Polytechnic at Bhagalpur.

(xi) Polytechnic at Patna.

(xii) Junior Technical School at Patna.

(xiii) Junior Technical School at Muzarfarpur.

(xiv) Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri.

(2) *Non-Government Institutions:*

(i) Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi.	Rs. 4,50,000
(ii) Regional College of Engineering, Jamshedpur.	Rs. 5,00,000
TOTAL:	Rs. 9,50,000

(b) In regard to Government institutions and Regional Engineering College, Jamshedpur expenditure figures during 1960-61 are still awaited. In respect of Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi, the grant has been utilised for the purpose for which it has been given.

All India Backward Classes Convention

1524. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an All India Backward Classes convention was held in the second week of May, 1961 in Kozhikode;

(b) if so, has the attention of Government been drawn to the various resolutions passed by the convention; and

(c) what is the Government's attitude to some of the most important demands raised by the convention?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) This has not come to our notice.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Fraud Cases

1525. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 374 on the 22nd February, 1961 and state:

(a) at what stage is the case against the Managing Director of M/s. S.B. Industrial Development Co. Ltd., and M/s. Ranjit Travel Agency;

(b) whether any decision has been taken regarding the remaining four firms; and

(c) if so, the details and the names of the firms?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The cases against these two firms are in the final stages of the committal proceedings at Calcutta and Ambala respectively.

(b) and (c). As regards the remaining four firms it has been decided to

launch a prosecution against one firm. The case will be put in Court shortly. No prosecution could be launched against the other 3 firms as sufficient evidence was not forthcoming. It is not in the public interest to disclose the names of these four firms.

Cannanore Cantt.

1526. Shri Jinachandran: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Defence had agreed to give 12 acres of land from the Cantonment area at Cannanore for extension of the Headquarters Hospital;

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal stands now; and

(c) when the land will be made available to the State Government?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). The Government of India have agreed to transfer about 1.75 acres of military land in Cannanore Cantonment to the State Government for expansion of the District Headquarters Hospital. The terms and conditions of transfer have been communicated to the State Government for acceptance before action is taken to transfer the land to them. The acceptance by the State Government is awaited.

Multipurpose School in Manipur

1527. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a multipurpose school has been provided in the Third Five Year Plan for Manipur; and

(b) if so, where it is being started?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A decision has not yet been taken.

Rani Guidallo of Tamenglong

1528. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rani Guidallo of Tamenglong in Manipur had a clash recently with the hostile Nagas;

(b) if so, the nature of the clash;

(c) whether it is a fact that she is hiding underground in order to avoid a clash with the Naga hostiles; and

(d) whether some of her followers have been detained at Imphal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). On the 4th February, 1961, about fifty followers of Rani Guidallo were reported to have exchanged fire with Naga hostiles Home Guards at Paiginlong village, Police Station Tamenglong. Casualties on either side are not known.

(c) She is reported to be in hiding but the reasons therefor are not known.

(d) Two persons suspected to be Naga hostiles who claim to be her followers are being proceeded against under Section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code. They were arrested by security forces in May 1961 in Tamenglong police circle.

Nagas in Manipur

1529. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 5 dead bodies of Nagas were found on the 1st June, 1961 in a decomposed State near Kangpokpi Police Station in Manipur;

(b) whether it is a fact that 10 Kukis were arrested in this connection; and

(c) the circumstances leading to the murder of the Nagas?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a)

On the 1st June, 1961, the police recovered decomposed dead bodies of five Nagas from the jungles between Momngbung and Molsom about 8 miles from Kangpokpi Police Outpost.

(b) 11 Kukis have so far been arrested.

(c) The case is still under investigation.

Audit Report on Civil Accounts

1530. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the Audit Report on the Civil Accounts for 1959-60 and state what measures have been taken and means adopted to ensure that over budgeting of the nature mentioned therein is avoided in future?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The system of budgeting and financial control was reviewed and modified in 1958-59 on the basis of the proposals made by the Comptroller and Auditor General. The percentage of overall savings to the total grants and appropriations has also gone down from 20·20 per cent. in 1954-55 to 3·48 per cent. in 1959-60.

While every effort is made to frame the budget estimates as realistically as possible, the variations between the budget estimates and the actuals cannot be altogether avoided, particularly in cases where they are attributable to factors over which Government may have little or no control, such as availability of staff, plant and machinery and stores, especially those indented from abroad, price fluctuations etc. The matter however, is kept under constant review and suitable instructions issued whenever necessary for the guidance of the estimating authorities.

Abduction Cases in Delhi

1531. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reported abduction cases of unmarried girls in Delhi during the first half of 1961; and

(b) how it compares with the figures for the corresponding period of last year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) 1961—30.
1960—17.

Grants to Punjab Educational Institutes

1532. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educational institutes of Punjab which applied for non-recurring grants during 1961-62 so far; and

(b) the grant sanctioned to each of these institutes?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Three.

(b) Rs. 30,000 to one of them, namely the Kasturba Rural Institute. The request of the other two institutes is under examination.

Oil in Commonwealth Countries

1533. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the respective production of all in the Commonwealth countries for the year 1960;

(b) the output of oil in India during the year 1960 as compared to the production in the Indian part of prepartioned India; and

(c) the expected increase in output of crude mineral oil in India by 1962-63?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) As far as known, the production of crude oil in

the Commonwealth Countries in 1960 was as under:

Crude oil production in 1960

	(*Figures in '000 metric tons*)
Canada	25,827
Trinidad	6,129
Nigeria . .	478
U. K. . .	87
British Borneo . .	4,600
India	449
Pakistatn . .	364

(b) The output of crude oil in India during 1960 was 449,000 metric tons. The production of crude oil in the Indian part of pre-partitioned India in 1946 was approximately 270,270 tons.

(c) The expected increase in the production of crude oil in 1962-63 over that of 1960 is estimated at 1.61 million metric tons.

शारीरिक शिक्षा सम्बन्धी गोष्ठियां

१५३४. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शारीरिक शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो गोष्ठियां आयोजित की गयी थीं क्या उनकी कार्यवाही तथा सिफारिशें हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित की गयी हैं ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो कब से ऐसी सभी कार्यवाही हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित करने की व्यवस्था की जाने वाली है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) अभी तक गोष्ठियों (सेमिनारों) की कार्यवाहियों और सिफारिशों के हिन्दी अनुवाद की कोई मांग नहीं है, किन्तु मांग होने पर इस पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

नियमों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद

१५३५. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या विधि मंत्री १५ मार्च, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८८४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सब मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों से हिन्दी में अनुवाद के लिए नियमों की प्रतियां विधि मंत्रालय में प्राप्त हो चुकी हैं ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उन विभागों से ऐसे नियम आदि के मंगाने के लिए मंत्रालय ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

विधि उपमंत्री (श्री हजारनवीस) : (क) वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय, योजना आयोग और अणु शक्ति विभाग को छोड़ कर अन्य सभी मंत्रालयों ने इस मंत्रालय को विधिजात नियमों और आदेशों को हिन्दी में अनुवाद के लिए भेज दिया है ।

(ख) उन मंत्रालय और विभागों को फिर से याद दिलाई गई है कि वे अपने द्वारा बनाये गये विधिजात नियमों और आदेशों को हिन्दी में अनुवाद के लिए भेज दें ।

मंत्रालयों की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट

१५३६. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद के गत अधिवेशन में कुछ मंत्रालयों के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों के हिन्दी रूपान्तर उन मंत्रालयों के अनुदानों की मांगों संबंधी बजट पर बहस समाप्त हो चुकने के पश्चात् वितरित किए गए थे ;

(ख) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो वे कौन-कौन से मंत्रालय हैं जिनके वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों के हिन्दी रूपान्तर बाद में वितरित किए गए और इस देरी का क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) इन प्रतिवेदनों के हिन्दी रूपान्तर को संबंधित मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों पर बहस से पहले वितरित करने की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (ग) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

माध्यमिक स्कूलों के पुस्तकालयों के लिए पुस्तकों की सूची

१५३७. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से माध्यमिक स्कूलों के पुस्तकालयों के योग्य पुस्तकों की सूची तैयार करने के काम में क्या प्रगति हुई है : और

(ख) क्या इन सूचियों में हिन्दी की अच्छी पुस्तकों के नाम भी सम्मिलित किये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) और (ख). चुने हुए विस्तार सेवा केन्द्रों ने अपने अपने राज्यों में पुस्तकालयों के लिए उपयुक्त पुस्तकों की सूचियां तैयार करने के लिए कार्यगोष्ठियों (वर्कशाप) का आयोजन किया है । प्रश्नावली के जरिये उपयुक्त पुस्तकों के नामों के संबंध में भी सुझाव प्राप्त कर लिये गये हैं और इनमें हिन्दी की पुस्तक भी सम्मिलित है ।

हिन्दी में गोष्ठियां

१५३८. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिक्षा मन्त्रालय की ओर से हिन्दी अध्यापकों के लिये जिन गोष्ठियों का आयोजन किया जाता है क्या उनकी कार्यवाही हिन्दी में भी होती है, यदि हां, तो कितने अंश में;

(ख) क्या इनके कार्यवाही सारांश हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त के भाग (ख) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो कब से ऐसे कार्यवाही, सारांश हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित करने की व्यवस्था की जाने वाली है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) गोष्ठियों (सेमिनारों) की कार्यवाइयां केवल हिन्दी में ही होती हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). गोष्ठियों की कार्यवाइयों का कार्यवृत्त, जो हिन्दी और/अथवा अंग्रेजी में तैयार किया जाता है छापा नहीं जाता बल्कि भाग लेने वालों को साईक्लोस्टाईल प्रतियां उपलब्ध कर दी जाती हैं । भविष्य में इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाएगा कि कार्यवृत्त हिन्दी में अवश्य तैयार अथवा प्रकाशित किया जाए ।

"आल मैन आर ब्रदर्स"

१५३९. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "आल मैन आर ब्रदर्स" (सब व्यक्ति भाई हैं) नामक प्रकाशन की बहुत-सी प्रतियां यूनेस्को से खरीदी गई है;

(ख) इनका कितना मूल्य दिया गया है;

(ग) इन्हें किन-किन राज्यों में बांटा गया; और

(घ) वहां इनका किस प्रकार उपयोग किया गया ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, हां । १५,५८३ प्रतियां खरीद ली गई हैं ।

(ख) ३८,९५७ रुपये ५० नये पैसे ।

(ग) समस्त राज्यों और संघीय क्षेत्रों के माध्यमिक स्कूलों में निःशुल्क वितरण के लिए ।

(घ) इस प्रकाशन के साथ मन्त्रालय द्वारा तैयार की गई टिप्पणी, जिसमें इस प्रकाशन के प्रयोग के बारे में सुझाव दिये गये थे, की प्रतियां भी भेजी गईं ।

महात्मा गांधी की शिक्षायें

१५४०. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **शिक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महात्मा गांधी की शिक्षाओं का पाठशालाओं में प्रचार करने के लिए जो योजना बनाई गई थी उसकी कार्यान्विति में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) इस कार्य के लिए कौन से व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये जाते हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) और (ख). ५ राज्यों और एक संघीय क्षेत्र के चुने हुए माध्यमिक स्कूलों में गांधी जी के भाई की पोती कुमारी मनुबहन गांधी हैं अब तक गांधी जी के जीवन और उपदेशों पर बहुत से भाषण दिये हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त भारत सरकार ने गांधी जी के जीवन और उपदेशों से सम्बन्धित यूनेस्को द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तक "आल मैन आर ब्रदर्स" की एक एक प्रति देश के समस्त माध्यमिक स्कूलों में वितरित कर दी है ।

छात्रावास

१५४१. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **शिक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्रवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये गये ऋण की सहायता से अब तक देश में कुल कितने छात्रावास बनाये जा चुके है;

(ख) कुल मिला कर अब तक ऐसा कितना ऋण दिया जा चुका है; और

(ग) इस ऋण को सरकार किस रूप में वसूल करेगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

अलीपुर की टकसाल के कामगर

१५४२. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कलकत्ता की अलीपुर टकसाल में कामगरों को प्रति सप्ताह कितने घण्टे काम करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) इस टकसाल के काम का सामान्य कार्य-समय एक सप्ताह में कितने घण्टों का है; और

(ग) इस वर्ष अब तक ओवर टाइम के रूप में कर्मचारियों को कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया जा चुका है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) पहली जुलाई १९५९ से ४८ घंटे और १७ अप्रैल १९६१ से ६० घंटे ।

(ख) ३७॥ घंटे ।

(ग) पहली जनवरी १९६१ से ३० जून १९६१ तक अतिरिक्त (एक्सट्रा) समय के ओवर टाइम भत्ते के रूप में ५,६१,८७२ रुपये ३९ नये पैसे दिये गये ।

भारत में प्रविधिक शिक्षा की सुविधायें

१५४३. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) "फैसिलीटीज फार टेक्निकल एजूकेशन इन इंडिया" (भारत में टेक्निकल शिक्षा के लिये सुविधायें) नामक प्रकाशन किस वर्ष से आरम्भ किया गया; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इसका हिन्दी संस्करण भी निकालने पर विचार करेगी ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : (क) १९६० ।

(ख) जी हां, उचित समय पर ।

Mining Certificates

1544. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the majority holders of certificate of approval for mining have been put to difficulty due to the sudden Gazette notification in mid-November, 1960 regarding enhanced fee for renewal of certificate of approval;

(b) whether due to this reason those concerned in the State of Orissa have suffered for non-payment of the new fee in time for the year 1961; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to relax the rule to avoid harassment?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Polish Collaboration for Coal Mines

1545 { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Shri P. G. Deb: Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Polish agreement to work out deep-shaft mines has been finalised;

(b) if so, what are the terms; and

(c) how many mines will be worked out and where?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Yes. Under the Indo-Polish Agreement on Economic Co-operation, the National Coal Development Corporation have entered into two agreements with CEKOP of Poland—one for the preparation of the project reports for the development of a deep-shaft mine and an incline mine at Sudamdih in Jharia coalfield and the other for the supply of shaft-sinking machinery. The cost of the project Report will be Rs. 3·80 lakhs, plus Rs. 60,000 for the designs and data for starting the sinking of the shafts.

According to the second agreement the machinery and equipment will be delivered upto the 31st March, 1962 excepting a few items, which will be delivered by the 31st August, 1962. The machinery to be purchased will cost about Rs. 36 lakhs.

Oil Wells in Assam

1546. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) how many oil wells have been drilled in Assam up till now;

(b) how many are producing oil; and

(c) how many are expected to be drilled during 1961-62?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) 1198.

(b) 508.

(c) 36.

Manuscripts of Rajatarangni and Other Books

1547. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 100 manuscripts of books including Rajatarangni have been found in Jammu area of Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(b) if so, the nature of manuscripts and their historical value?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). We have no information on the subject.

Sports in Punjab

1548. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount of grant has been given to Punjab for raising the standard of sports during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof and work done in this matter during this time?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A total amount of Rs. 3,22,000/- was sanctioned as detailed under:—

Scheme	Year	Amount
		Rs.
Construction of Stadium at Amritsar . .	1957-58	50,000
Acquisition of Play-fields in educational institutions . .	1959-60	80,500
—do—	1960-61	1,52,000
Purchase of Sports equipment in educational institutions .	1959-60	8,000
—do—	1960-61	9,000
Popularisation of Sports and Games in rural areas . . .	1959-60	9,000
—do—	1960-61	13,500

All the above grants were sanctioned to the State Government for disbursement for the specified purpose.

Visas

1549. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners to whom visas to visit India were issued during the first and second quarters of the year 1961; and

(b) the names of the countries to which these persons belong?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information available is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 77].

Requirements of Motor Spirit etc.

1550. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state what is the estimated yearly requirement of motor spirit, diesel oil, kerosene oil and lubricating oil in the three States of Punjab, Kashmir and U.P.?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Consumption statistics for petroleum products and forward estimates thereof are not maintained State-wise but are compiled on the basis of supplies despatched from the main ports to the upcountry points in different States. Supplies to the depots in Punjab and Kashmir are mostly made from Kandla and also sometimes from Bombay and Calcutta. Supplies to depots in U.P. are mostly made from Calcutta and also sometimes from Bombay. From these depots, the total consumption during 1960 of Light Distillates, Kerosenes and Diesels was of the order of 0·095, 0.277 and 0.272 million metric tons respectively. Area-wise breakup of supplies of lubricating oils is not readily available.

Tribal Areas in Punjab

1551. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted from the State and Central Sectors separately on Rural Welfare Schemes for construction of roads in tribal areas in Punjab State, district-wise, during the Second Five Year Plan period year-wise so far;

(b) the number and names of roads district-wise completed or under construction so far with that amount; and

(c) by what time the rest of the work would be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Illegal Arms Factories

1552. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state how many illegal arms manufacturing factories have been found working in India or were seized by the Government in 1959-60 State-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Pension Cases

1553. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending settlement of pensions of Central Government personnel retired in the year 1960 State-wise; and

(b) the number of cases pending for settlement of pensions of the same categories of persons retired before 1960 State-wise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Pardons and Remissions

1554. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of (i) murder cases and (ii) other cases in which pardons or remissions have been granted by the Central Government or the President during the period from March, 1961 to July, 1961?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Death sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life in the case of 38 prisoners; fine remitted in one case and remission of sentence granted in three cases during the period from 1st March to 31st July, 1961.

Properties Purchased by Foreigners in States

1555. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of properties purchased by foreigners in different States during the years 1959 and 1960 and the value thereof; and

(b) whether these foreigners have obtained Indian citizenship rights?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Municipal Scavengers in Punjab

1556. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been given to Punjab during 1961-62 so far for providing amenities to the municipal scavengers; and

(b) if so, the amount given?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). Municipal Scavengers would get benefits under the following two centrally sponsored schemes:

Name of the Scheme	Provision for 1961-62
	Rs. in lakhs
1. Improvement in the working conditions of persons engaged in unclean occupations, including the elimination of the practice of carrying nightsoil as head loads . . .	2·66
2. Subsidy for housing of sweepers & scavengers and provision of house sites for members of Scheduled Castes (a) who are engaged in unclean occupations; (b) who are landless labourers	2·32
TOTAL . . .	4·98

Fall in Central Taxes

1557. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any fall in the collection of Central taxes in some States during 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) the names of these States and total fall in each head; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Revenue Collections in Punjab

1558. Shri Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount of Estate Duty, Expenditure tax, Gift tax and Wealth tax assessed and collected in Punjab during 1960-61 District-wise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri (Morarji Desai): A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 78].

Pig Iron for Punjab

1559. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the quantity of pig iron supplied to Punjab during 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): 84,658 Metric tons were supplied in 1960-61 and 18,684 Metric tons in 1961-62, upto June, 1961.

Iron Sheets for Punjab

1560. { Sardar Iqbal Singh: / Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of iron sheets by Punjab Government during 1961-62 so far; and

(b) the extent to which the demand was met during the above period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Demand for first half-year 1961-62—47,680 tons.

Allotment for first half-year 1961-62—18,612 tons.

Despatches (April—June, 1961)—4,967 tons(*).

(*) Includes despatches against Central quotas and despatches to Controlled Stockholders in the State. Figures represent despatches against current and outstanding orders.

Child Welfare Programme in Punjab

1561. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) what amount has been sanctioned to the Punjab State Government during 1959-60 and 1960-61 for the implementation of Child Welfare Programme in that State; and

(b) what amount has been allotted for the year 1961-62 for the said programme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the authorities concerned. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Steel Price

1562. Shri Supakar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to State:

(a) whether the price of steel has been raised recently and if so, by how much per ton; and

(b) the reasons for the rise in the price?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) During 1961 the selling prices of Black Sheets, Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, Tested Billets, Jute Baling

Hoops, Annealed Wire and Telegraph Wire were increased. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 79].

(b) Prices of some of the items *viz.* Hoops and Wires were increased as a result of increase in their cost of production. Prices of the other items *viz.* Black Sheets, Galvanised Corrugated Sheets and Tested Billets, were increased with a view to rationalise the price structure.

Cantonment near Bhubaneswar

1563. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to establish a cantonment near Bhubaneswar in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the estimated expenditure for setting it up?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). A proposal to establish a cantonment in Orissa is under consideration in consultation with the State Government to whom reference has been made regarding provision of necessary facilities for the purpose.

(c) The proposal has not yet come to the estimate stage. Sites are under consideration as to their suitability.

Museum at Kamalapur Village (Mysore)

1564. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 429 on the 8th August, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made in construction of the Museum at Kamalapur, Hospet Taluk, District Bellary in Mysore State to preserve the antiquities of Vijayanagar Empire period;

(b) when the building is likely to be completed;

(c) whether the collection of the said antiquities has started; and

(d) the nature of antiquities and the number of collections and where they are preserved at present?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). Plans and estimates for the Museum building are still under preparation by the Central Public Works Department. Construction of the building will start only after plans and estimates are finalised and approved by Government. It is not possible to say at present when the building is likely to be completed.

(c) The collections are already available.

(d) Mostly sculptures, more than one thousand in number, and preserved at present in the site museum at Hampi, which is located in the Guard's House, a protected monument, by the side of the Hathi Khana.

Rent Tribunal in Delhi

1565. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shrimati Ganga Devi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rent Tribunal at Delhi ceased to function between May and September, 1959; and

(b) if so, why and when it was started again and what was the fate of cases and appeals that were pending at the time it ceased to function?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) There was no Rent Tribunal functioning during the following periods:

(i) 2 4-1959 to 7-6-1959.
(ii) 4-7-1959 to 18-8-1959.

(b) An Additional District and Sessions Judge functioned as Tribunal

till 2-4-1959 when he was appointed Secretary (Law and Judicial) to Delhi Administration. The High Court was then moved for according approval to the appointment of another Additional District and Sessions Judge, as Rent Control Tribunal. On receipt of the High Court's approval, this officer was appointed Tribunal and he started functioning with effect from 8th June, 1959. He suddenly fell ill and proceeded on leave from 4th July, 1959, and another officer was appointed Tribunal with effect from 19th August, 1959 after similarly obtaining the approval of the High Court. The appeals remained pending during the periods the post remained vacant and were dealt with by the successors of the officers vacating the office.

Officers in I.A.S. and I.P.S. Cadres from Jammu and Kashmir

1566. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers taken in the I.A.S. and I.P.S. cadres from Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) what have been the criteria for selection of these officers;

(c) how many of these officers have been posted in other parts of India outside Jammu and Kashmir State;

(d) how many officers selected from the rest of India have so far opted to serve in Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(e) how many of them have been posted in that State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) At the initial constitution of the I.A.S. and I.P.S. cadres in Jammu and Kashmir, 16 officers were taken in the I.A.S. and 11 in the I.P.S. from the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) For the I.A.S., all officers of the State Civil Service of Jammu and Kashmir, who had put in a minimum of 8 years' service as Deputy Commissioner or in equivalent posts under the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and such number of State Civil Service Officers who, though they had not done 8 years' service, were specially recommended by the State Government, were considered. Other officers, who had 8 years' service in a grade or grades equivalent to that of a Deputy Commissioner and who were considered by the State Government to be of outstanding merit and ability, were also considered for appointment to the I.A.S. at the time of initial constitution. It was, however, left to the State Government to recommend in exceptional cases officers who had put in less than eight years of such service.

Similarly, in the case of the I.P.S.; all State Police Service officers of Jammu and Kashmir who had done a minimum of 8 years' service as Superintendent/Assistant Superintendent of Police and such number of S.P.S. officers who, though, they had not put in 8 years' of such service, were specially recommended by the State Government, were considered.

(c) None of the officers appointed at the initial constitution has been posted in any other part of India.

(d) and (e). So far only one officer from outside that State has been selected in the I.A.S. on the basis of the annual competitive examination held in 1960. Three candidates out of 87 candidates selected on the basis of 1960 examination expressed their preference for allotment to Jammu and Kashmir State. None of these officers could be allotted to that State as they have been allotted to the State for which they had indicated a higher preference.

Central Aid to J. & K.

1567. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise amount given by the Central Government to J. & K. State for the supply of foodgrains to the people at subsidised rates;

(b) what has been the sale price of the subsidised food grains in Srinagar and Jammu;

(c) whether it is a fact that they are supplied cheaper at Srinagar in spite of greater cost of transport than at Jammu; and

(d) the reason for this discrimination?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a)

Years	*Amount*
1953-54 . . .	1 12,20,862
1954-55 . . .	1,50,00,000
1955-56 . . .	1,25,00,000
1956-57 . . .	1,22,79,000
1957-58 . . .	1,25,00,000
1958-59 . . .	75,00,000
1959-60 . . .	59,96,428
Ad-hoc grant for past food years . . .	1,25,00,000
TOTAL .	8,94,96,290

(b) & (c). The Jammu and Kashmir Government have informed us that the sale price of rice in Srinagar is Rs. 13.33 per maund and in Jammu Rs. 16|- per maund. The sale of rice alone is subsidised.

(d) The decision was taken by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir after taking into account certain economic considerations.

Rates of Opium

1568. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from M.L.As. of Madhya Pradesh and cultivators of opium for increasing the rates of opium; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) There is no record of the Government of India having received a memorandum from M.L.As. of Madhya Pradesh regarding increasing the price paid to cultivators for opium. However, poppy cultivators in Madhya Pradesh have been representing from time to time for such an enhancement.

(b) The price payable to cultivators of poppy is reviewed every year and it is fixed after taking into account all relevant factors including export prices as well as the prices of other agricultural cash crops grown in the areas where poppy is cultivated. The prices have also been increased from a flat rate of Rs. 33 per seer in 1955-56 to Rs. 33·50 to Rs. 42·00 per seer on a graduated scale based on average yield, in 1960-61.

Iron and Steel for Kerala

1569. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the requirements of iron and steel of Kerala State in 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) how much of it was supplied; and

(c) if the whole requirement was not supplied, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b):

(i) *Steel*

(in tons)

	Demand	Allotment	Despatches
1959-60	69,788	48,436	16,070(*)
1960-61	109,989	98,724	25,795 (*)

(*) (Despatches include despatches against Central quotas and to Controlled Sstockholders in the State. Figures represent despatches against current and out standing orders).

(ii) *Pig Trom*

The system of allocation of pig iron was discontinued from the Second half of 1959-60. Indents are received from the consumers direct and planned on

Producers after due scrutiny. Consumers are also allowed to obtain supplies direct from stocks with the Stockholders without any authorisation. No strict time-table with regard to the submission of indents and planning is laid down. Indents are planned as and when received by the Steel Control. The total despatches of pig iron to Kerala State in 1959-60 and 1960-61 amounted to 371 tons and 2,325 tons respectively.

(c) The reasons for short-supply of steel are:—

(i) Short-fall in anticipated production and imports.

(ii) Difficulties of transport due to frequent Railway restriction.

Multi-purpose Blocks in Lahaul and Spiti

1570. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether two multi-purpose blocks, one for Lahaul and the other for Spiti have been sanctioned for the year 1961-62;

(b) if so, the sum allotted for each; and

(c) when are they expected to function at Keylong in Lahaul and Kaza in Spiti?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (c). Two multi-purpose blocks, one for Lahaul and the other for Spiti have been included under the Centrally Sponsored Programme for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes during the Third Five Year Plan. One out of these two blocks is expected to be started during 1961-62, and the other later on. An amount of Rs. 2·00 lakhs has been allotted for 1961-62 for the block to be started during this year.

Gatiswar Temple in Orissa

1571. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India were requested during 1960 for sanctioning some money for repairs to the Gatiswar Temple in the district of Puri in Orissa; and

(b) if so, why Government are delaying in sanctioning this amount?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The temple does not qualify for a grant as it does not fall within the scope of the scheme for grants to State Governments for maintenance of certain categories of monuments. However, the question of extending the scope of the scheme is under consideration and the request of the Government of Orissa will be considered in the light of the decision that may be taken thereon.

अस्थायी पदों को स्थायी बनाना

१५७२. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा यह आदेश जारी किये गये थे कि जो पद तीन वर्ष तक चल चुके हैं, उन में से ८० प्रतिशत स्थायी कर दिये जायें;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न मंत्रालयों ने, मंत्रालय-नुसार, कितने हिन्दी के पदों (अनुवाद, शब्दावली, हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर तथा सम्पादन) को स्थायी करने की मांग की;

(ग) यदि किसी मंत्रालय ने किसी भी पद के स्थायी बनाने के लिये कोई मांग नहीं की, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) यदि ऐसी मांग की गयी और वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा मंजूर नहीं की गयी, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) भविष्य में वित्त मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठा रहा है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी हां। वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा ये आदेश

जारी किये गये हैं कि सरकारी कार्यशालाओं (वर्कशाप) / औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों (इण्डस्ट्रियल अण्डरटेकिंग) और डाक व तार विभाग को छोड़ कर, जिनका प्रशासन पृथक आदेशों के आधार पर होता है, बाकी सभी स्थायी विभागों में ऐसे ८० प्रतिशत अस्थायी पदों को स्थायी बनाया जा सकता है जो लगातार कम से कम तीन वर्ष से बने हुए हों और स्थायी ढंग के काम के लिए जिनकी आवश्यकता हो ।

(ख) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ङ) प्रश्न के भाग (ख), (ग) और (घ) में उल्लिखित सूचना मिलने के बाद ही इस बात पर विचार किया जायगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में किसी और कार्रवाई की जरूरत है ।

Tibetan Refugees

1573. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese resorted to a new type of anti-Indian propaganda among Tibetan refugees in Kalimpong;

(b) if so, what action Government have taken to counter this attempt;

(c) whether it is a fact that leaflets are distributed by Chinese to the refugees to return to their native land; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). Government have not come across any new type of anti-Indian propaganda by the Chinese amongst the Tibetan refugees in Kalimpong; however, some letters to certain Tibetan refugees purported to have been written by their relatives in Tibet, asking them to return to Tibet, are known to have been delivered.

Chemical Engineering Degree Courses

1574. Shrimati Ila Pal Choudhuri:
Shri K. B. Malvia:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for increasing the intake of students to chemical engineering degree courses is under the consideration of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, full details of the scheme?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humyaun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The admissions to the existing 17 institutions are proposed to be increased from 611 students to 930 students and 6 additional Centres are proposed to be started with a total admission of 330 students.

छावनी बोर्ड

१५७५. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री १२ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६७९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन छावनी बोर्डों को जो कि हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं, अपना काम हिन्दी में करने में सरकार को क्या कोई आपत्ति है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण उन छावनी बोर्डों को सरकार की ओर से कर दिया गया है;

(ख) छावनी बोर्ड अपना काम हिन्दी में कब से शुरू कर सकेंगे, इन प्रश्न पर क्या अब कुछ निर्णय ले लिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में देरी होने का क्या कारण है; और

(ग) कैंटोनमेंट एकाउन्ट कोड, १९२४ में निर्दिष्ट और भारत के विभिन्न भागों में छावनी बोर्डों में आमतौर पर प्रयोग में आने वाले फार्मों को हिन्दी शीर्षकों के साथ छपवाने के लिए क्या कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) तथा (ख). कुछ सनिक अधिकारी और अन्य अफसर छावनी बोर्डों के, पदेन, सदस्य हैं। वह बार बार भारत भर में तबदीलियों के अधीन होते हैं। इसलिए छावनी बोर्डों को अपना काम हिन्दी अथवा दूसरी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में करने देना, अभी तक शासनीय दृष्टि से संभव नहीं माना गया। ऐसी स्थिति अम्बाला छावनी पर लागू कर दी गई थी, जो अपना काम हिन्दी में करना चाहते थे। यह फैसला, कि यह परिवर्तन कब होना चाहिए, उपरोक्त बात पर निर्भर है, और अभी विचाराधीन है।

(ग) रसीदों के फार्म हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छापे गये हैं। शेष सभी फार्म केवल हिन्दी में ही छापे जाते हैं।

नाम-पट्टे

१५७६. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री १२ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६८१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में जो नाम-पट्टे लगाये जाते हैं, क्या उनकी कीमतें सम्बन्धित अफ़सरों से वसूल की जाती हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उनको हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी में लिखे जाने की बात अफसरों की इच्छा पर क्यों छोड़ी जाती है; और

(ग) अन्य कार्यालयों में इस विषय पर सरकार की क्या नीति है और प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के कार्यालयों में उससे अलग कोई नीति अपनाये जाने का क्या कारण है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) फालतू खर्च से बचने के लिए यह फैसला लिया गया है, कि नामों के पट्टों पर अंग्रेजी के अलावा, हिन्दी के प्रयोग की प्रथा को क्रमशः पनपने दिया जाये। जभी नये नाम-पट्टों के तैयार कराने का अवसर आता है, वह हिन्दी अंग्रेजी दोनों में लिखे जाते हैं।

(ग) इस विषय पर कोई औपचारिक नीति निर्धारित नहीं की गई। सभी मंत्रालयों में यही प्रथा प्रचलित है कि हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में नये नाम-पट्टे जभी लिखे जायें, अंग्रेजी के अलावा हिन्दी का भी प्रयोग किया जाये।

Unauthorised Photography at Palam

1577. **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4528 on 4th May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to take further action against the American Journalist for the unauthorised photography at Palam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of the Journalist and the name of the newspaper represented by him;

(d) the period of his stay in India and Delhi;

(e) whether he has left India; and

(f) whether he visited Kashmir any time?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir. The Journalist expressed regret for the unauthorised photography. Government has no intention to take any further action against him.

(b) Does not arise.

(c). Mr. Patrick T. Killen, representative of the United Press International.

(d) Since 1st November, 1959.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Not to the knowledge of Government.

Census Enumerators

1578. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3951 on the 26th April, 1961 and state:

(a) the steps taken to pay Rs. 20 each to the census enumerators; and

(b) by what time this amount will be paid to all the enumerators?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Most of the enumerators have been paid half the honorarium in 1960-61. The full amount has also been paid in a number of cases. The payment is expected to be completed in all the remaining cases before the end of the current financial year.

Rourkela Steel Plant

1579. Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rourkela Steel Works has been affected by the supply of iron ore of poor quality;

(b) if so, the source of supply of this iron ore; and

(c) what steps have been taken to get good quality of iron ore for the Steel Plant?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). For some time supplies of iron ore for the Rourkela Steel Project received from the State Trading Corporation contained a high percentage of fines which were low in silica and higher in alumina. The quality of ore received in from Barsua was also not quite satisfactory as it contained more of fines and the silica alumina ratio was unfavourable. This affected production in the Blast Furnaces. Certain modifications are in hand to the ore handling plant to minimise the fines content. The quality of supplies from the State Trading Corporation has also now improved.

Persian Gulf Oil

1580. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have entered into an agreement with Saudi Arabian Government to get Persian Gulf Oil;

(b) if so, what are the terms under which this agreement has been signed; and

(c) whether the price agreed is less than the cost price of the Indian Oil refined in India?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Coal in Gandhinagar

1581. Dr. K. B. Menon: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal deposits have been located in the Gandhinagar area, the proposed site for Gujarat Capital in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps either to request the Gujarat State to shift the capital to any other place or abandon the coal mines located in this area?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Government of India is not aware.

(b) Does not arise.

Coal for Andhra Pradesh Industries

1582. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been several complaints from Andhra Pradesh Government and the industries in Andhra Pradesh that as a result of shortage in

the supply of coal several industries have to be closed soon; and

(b) if so, what is the action taken?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Complaint about threatened shortage of coal was received from a cement factory and a paper mill. Supplies were rushed to them by special allotments. There is no report that any of these actually closed down for want of coal.

Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad

1583. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who have passed their degree course in Applied Geology, Petroleum Technology and Applied Geophysics from the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad, during 1960-61;

(b) how many of them have been absorbed in service and how many are unemployed; and

(c) the arrangements that Government propose to make to absorb the unemployed ones?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The number of students who have passed out in a Degree Course in Applied Geology, Petroleum Technology and Applied Geophysics during 1960-61 is nine, twenty-six and seven respectively.

(b) The present position is as follows:—

Subject	Secured employment	Not yet employed	Others
Applied Geology	5	1	3 have joined the School for further studies.
Petroleum Technology	Nil	24	2 planning to proceed immediately abroad.
Applied Geophysics	2	5	—

(c) The Director of the Institute has approached the various prospective employers.

Loans for Houses for S.C. and S.T. in Mysore

1584. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of giving loans to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for constructing houses has been formulated by the Mysore Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allotted by the Central Government to the State Government for the purpose in the year 1961-62.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The required information is being called for from the Mysore Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Hostels for S.C. and S.T.

1585. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Mysore have been given any grants from the Union Government for the purpose of starting hostels for the Scheduled Casts, Tribes and other backward classes in the years 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many hostels have been started from the beginning of the

year 1958-59, up-to-date in each District of Mysore State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, Sir. The grants for the year 1961-62 will be given during the last quarter of the financial year on the basis of actuals for the first three quarters and anticipated expenditure for the last quarter.

(b) According to the procedure followed in the Second Plan period for release of grants to the State Governments for executing State Plan schemes, grants were given in respect of groups of schemes. All educational schemes formed a group and grants were given for the group as a whole and not specifically in respect of each scheme included in the group.

(c) The information has been called for from the state Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Rural Institute in Kerala

1586. **Shri V. Eacharan:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received from the Kerala Government to start the proposed rural Institute allotted to the State during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) when this is likely to start functioning?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir, one request has been received.

(b) The question of allotment of a Rural Institute to Kerala State is still under consideration.

Building Grants for Colleges

1587 { **Shri Tangamani:** / **Shri Kunhan:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for several colleges the sanctioned grants for building have not been paid to colleges because of U.G.C.'s delay in approval;

(b) if so, the names of such colleges;

(c) whether it is a fact that Madurai College in Madras University has been so affected;

(d) what is the amount involved; and

(e) what steps are being taken for helping old national institutes like Madurai College?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

New Universities

1588. { **Shri Tangamani:** / **Shri Kunhan:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has approved of formation of new Universities for Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the number of such universities in the various States;

(c) whether a firm decision has been taken for starting of Madurai University in Madras State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). So far, the University Grants Commission has agreed in principle to the proposals of the State Governments of the Punjab and Madhya Pradesh to set up the Punjabi University and a University at Raipur respectively.

(c) and (d). The proposal of the Government of Madras to set up a University at Madurai was accepted in principle by the University Grants Commission in October, 1960. Later, the State Government dropped the scheme.

Flood Insurance Scheme

1589. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to introduce Flood Insurance scheme on the pattern of one proposed to be started in U.K. is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Staff of Reserve Bank of India

1590. **Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Reserve Bank of India reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not provided; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) Although there is no provision for the reservation of posts as such for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, certain concessions are granted to applicants for posts belonging to these castes and tribes, such as the relaxation of the age limits, a reduction in the prescribed fees for applications and preference, to the extent possible, in the selection of the candidates for interview or for appointment.

Minister's Visit to Jammu and Kashmir

1591. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Minister of Mines and Oil is visiting Jammu and Kashmir State with 10 experts in the near future; and

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal.

Dearth of Engineers in Army

1592. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is dearth of engineer officers in the Indian Army; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to fill up the gap of Officers?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir, but not in respect of Civilian Engineer Officers.

(b) (i) The allotment of officers including Engineering Graduates from the output of the Indian Military Academy has been increased. A proposal is also under consideration to further increase the training capacity of the Military Academy which will include Engineering Graduates also.

(ii) Increased quota of Special List Commissioned Officers has also been allotted for Corps of Engineers.

Grants to Public Libraries

1593. **Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) how many and which public libraries received grants for buildings in various States and Union Territories in the year 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) what are the special considerations taken into consideration while extending such help;

(c) whether it is a fact that the request of the Sarvajnaik Vachanalay at Nasik in the State of Maharashtra was not considered for the purposes of building grant; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 801.

Archaeological Survey in Rajasthan

1594. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been undertaken in Rajasthan State in the recent past in regard to ancient temples and other historical monuments;

(b) if so, the names of such places and the detailed results thereof; and

(c) the amount spent on the survey so far?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Untouchability in Rajasthan

1595. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given by the Centre to various non-official organisations of Rajasthan for removal of untouchability and the welfare of the scheduled castes and tribes during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods, year-wise;

(b) whether the amount has been spent for the same purpose;

(c) if not, the reason therefor; and

(d) what kind of check is imposed on these organisations for the proper utilization of the amount given to them by the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) The only non-official organisation which has been receiving direct grants from the Centre is Bharativa Lok Kala Mandal of Udaipur. The following grants have been given to them during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods:—

First Five Year Plan

NIL

Second Five Year Plan

Year	Amount sanctioned	Scheme
	Rs.	
1956-57	6,500	Cultural survey of tribal areas in Madhya pradesh.
1957-58	6,500	—do—
1958-59	Nil	..
1959-60	15,000	Cultural survey of tribal areas of Manipur and Tripura.
1960-61	16,000	Cultural survey of tribal areas of Rajasthan.

(b) The grants given during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1959-60 are reported to have been spent for the purpose for which they were sanctioned. The work on the scheme for which the grant was given in 1960-61 has not yet been completed.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A statement of the terms and conditions subject to which grants are given is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 81].

Excise duty on Tobacco and Poppy in Rajasthan

1596 Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total yearly production of tobacco and poppy cultivation in Rajasthan during the last two years; and

(b) the total excise duty realised during the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the

House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 82].

Aid for Students' tour in Rajasthan

1597. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of institutions in Rajasthan which were given financial aid for students' tours with amount to each during 1960-61; and

(b) the details of the tours conducted with the aid?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 83].

(b) Information is being collected.

Educational Development Schemes in Rajasthan

1598. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the allotment made so far by the Central Government for Rajasthan in respect of various Educational Development Schemes for the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the amount allotted for 1961-62 on each scheme; and

(c) the amount given so far schemewise?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) An outlay of Rs. 17·50 crores has been approved for general educational development schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan of Rajasthan State. The quantum of Central assistance is determined on the basis of annual plans keeping in view the financial resources of the State and the Centre.

(b) The outlays proposed by the State Government for various schemes included in the Plan for 1961-62 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3112/61]. As regards Central assistance, a lump sum allocation of Rs. 22·5 crores has been made for all sectors of the Plan. Its break-up according to development heads has not been worked out so far.

(c) Three-fourths of the Central assistance allocated is being released in monthly instalments in the form of Ways and Means Advances. Adjustments will be made at the time of issuing the final payment sanction towards the end of the financial year 1961-62

Grants to Educational Institutions in Rajasthan

1599. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) what amount of grant-in-aid has been given by the Central Government to various educational institutions separately in Rajasthan year-wise during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) how much has been allotted to these for the financial year 1961-62; and

(c) the purpose of such grant-in-aid?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library, See No. LT-3113/61].

Houses for Sweepers in Rajasthan

1600. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed for Scheduled Caste families engaged in sweeping and scavenging during the Second Five Year Plan period in Rajasthan; and

(b) the places where these houses have been constructed in Rajasthan?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) 525.

(b) Fateh Tiba (Jaipur), Weir, Hindaun, Bhinmal, Nokha, Rajaldesar, Todaraisingh, Deoli, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Taranagar, Sardarshahar, Doshnokh, Deegh, Alwar and Bundi.

Losses and Expenditure incurred by Ministries

1601. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the losses and expenditure incurred by the different Ministries of the Central Government on account of July, 1960 strike due to:—

(i) Payment of volunteers,

(ii) food and lodging arrangements,

(iii) honoraria to non-strikers,

(iv) T.A. to non-strikers,

(v) T.A. to officers,

(vi) Reward to non-strikers,

(vii) Police arrangements,

(viii) Sabotage,

(ix) fall in traffic?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (i) and (ii) Payment to volunteers who were actually utilised for services was made by the authorities under the Central Government and the State Governments. As no separate accounts were maintained by the authorities concerned in this regard, expenditure in respect of each category is not readily available.

(iii) to (v). No special orders have been issued in this regard. Instructions already exist for the grant of travelling allowance to officers who travel on duty and for the grant of honorarium to the employees in certain circumstances. The figures relating to the expenditure incurred in respect of these items are not readily available.

(vi) Rs. 82,000 was sanctioned for the grant of rewards.

(vii) The expenditure was incurred by the State Governments. Detailed information in respect thereof incurred specifically for police arrangements is not readily available.

(viii) Loss of Rs. 21,900.

(ix) Loss of revenue of Rs. 406·56 lakhs.

Savings by Ministries

1602. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the savings made by the different ministries of the Central Government on the following accounts upto 30th June, 1961;

(b) the non-payment of pay and allowances to strikers for the strike period;

(c) the non-payment of full pay to officials kept under suspension; and

(d) stoppage of increment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). Separate accounts have not been maintained by the departments to ascertain the figures in respect of each category. According to information obtained earlier, the total wages lost by the employees who struck work was estimated at Rs. 72·28 lakhs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER COAL MINES (CONSERVATION AND SAFETY) ACT, 1952.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Accounts of the Coal Board for the year 1959-60, under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3104/61].

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a Supplementary Statement No. IV showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the Thirteenth Session, 1961 of Second Lok Sabha. [*See Appendix* II, *annexure No.* 84].

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE COPYRIGHT ACT, 1957.

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to pay on the Table a copy of the International Copy right (First Amendment) Order, 1958 published in Notification No. S.O. 1555 dated the 1st July, 1961, under section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-3106/61].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT AND SEA CUSTOMS ACT.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): On behalf of **Shri B. R. Bhagat** I beg to lay on the table—

(i) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Custom and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:-

(a) G.S.R. No. 904 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(b) G S.R No. 906 dated the 15th July, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-3107/61].

(ii) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 949 dated the 22nd July, 1961 Containing Corrigendum to notification No. G.S.R. 837 dated the 1st July, 1961, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3108/61].

(iii) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 900 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 901 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(c) G.S.R. No. 902 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(d) G S.R. No. 945 dated the 22nd July, 1961.

(e) G.S R. No. 946 date the 22nd July, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3109/61].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATIONS ACT

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Foreign Exchange Regulations Rules, 1952, under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1947:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 897 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(ii) G.S.R. No 972 dated the 29th July, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3110].

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha,

I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 14th August, 1961, agreed without any amendment to the Marking of Heavy Packages (Amendment) Bill, 1961, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd May, 1961."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 16th August, 1961, agreed without any amendment to the Delhi (Urban Areas) Tenants' Relief Bill, 1961, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd May, 1961."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Salt Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1961, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th August, 1961, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendation to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Standards Institution (Certifications Marks) Amendment Bill, 1961, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th August, 1961."

(v) "In accordance with the provision of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Bill, 1961, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th August, 1961."

BILLS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA AND LAID ON THE TABLE

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:-

(1) The Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Amendment Bill, 1961.

(2) The Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Bill, 1961.

12:04 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

THIRTEENTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to move:

"That the Thirteenth Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 11th August, 1961, be taken into consideration."

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): There are also other motions. Under Rule 315(3), I would like to know whether the first motion is going to be taken up and dispose of according to the rules after discussion for half an hour and the other four motions will be taken up subsequently, in which case, I would like to know how much time will be allotted for these four motions, notice of which has been given and which have been circulated.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may kindly refer to Rule 315, which says:

"(1) After the report has been presented, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member may move that the report be taken into consideration, whereupon the Speaker may put the question to the House.

[Shri Tangamani]

(2) Before putting the question to the House, the Speaker may permit a debate on the motion, not exceeding half an hour in duration, and such debate shall not refer to the details of the report further than is necessary to make out a case for the consideration of the report by the House.

(3) After the motion made under sub-rule (1) is agreed to, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member, as the case may be, may move that the House agrees or disagrees or Agrees with amendments, with the recommendations contained in the report."

I shall follow this procedure. The hon. Deputy Speaker has moved, as Chairman of the Committee, that the report be taken into consideration. Hon. Members who would like to say that the report may be taken into considerotion or why it ought not to be taken into consideration may address the House briefly.

Shri Tangamani: After the half-hour discussion is over, I would like to know whether time will be allotted for the four motions which have already been tabled under Rule 315(3), because it is not clear how much time be allowed for those motions. Half an hour is for the motion for taking the report into consideration. What about the time for the motions for agreeing, not agreeing, etc.?

Mr. Speaker: It is not provided in the rules. No restriction is there. I shall consider what time may be necessary.

Sardar Hukam Singh: The hon. Member is anxious to know beforehand what would be the procedure after this has been adopted. I will just submit that if this motion has been adopted and then if the motions notice of which has been given and which are mentioned on the order for agreement or disagreement are taken up and the House passes a resolution agreeing or disagreeing, whatever it is, the position will be that if it is disagreement, then of course no question arises of calling Shri Karanjia. But if the House agrees and that resolution is adopted and then Shri Karanjia comes—we are discussing only hypothetically—he would not have any opportunity to say anything by way of explanation or extenuation of his offence.

In 1887—that was the last case in the House of Commons—a case came up and there, without giving an opportunity in the House to the offender to explain his conduct, the House passed a resolution. But that was the last case and that can be distinguished, because in that case, the offender had confessed his guilt before the committee. Since that case, five other cases have happened in the House of Commons. In everyone of them, after the committee had made the report and the House has decided to consider the report, then the offender was asked to attend the House on a particular day. If he comes after the resolution, then he cannot say anything, because he will have to listen to the pleasure of the House expressed in that resolution. If before that he is called, he can be just allowed an opportunity to say something, if he has to, by way of extenuation of his offence.

Under these circumstances, my intention is, if this motion of mine to consider this report is adopted, then I will request you to allow me to make a motion that Shri Karanjia do attend the House on such and such a date. When he comes and he is given an opportunity to say anything that he wants to say to this House, then in view of that, we might take up the other motions whether the report be agreed to or not agreed to. Then a discussion should take place, so that we have before us all that he has to say in that respect.

This is my request to the House, because in all cases that were taken up after 1887, that opportunity has always been given to the offender and he has been allowed to explain his conduct, if he wants to say anything.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): May I submit that the procedure outlined by the hon. Deputy Speaker is the correct procedure to follow irrespective of the fact that though the Privileges Committee afforded an opportunity to Shri Karanjia and Shri Raghavan to appear, and they declined to appear? I submit that it would be only in the interests of justice that whatever Shri Karanjia desires to say to this House should be heard. It is immaterial what judgment the House passes afterwards. After this motion for consideration of the report is adopted, I submit that the procedure outlined by the hon. Deputy-Speaker should be followed.

Shri Tangamani: Actually according to our rules, all that we can do is that any report of the Privileges Committee can be taken into consideration. Even where the Privileges Committee does not direct a particular kind of punishment, in some cases we come before this House with a motion that the report may be adopted. So, Sir, we have to take the report into consideration and then follow it up there cannot be a substitute motion saying that a particular person or persons may be brought before this House.

Mr. Speaker: That is not what the hon. Deputy-Speaker said. He has already moved this motion for consideration of the report. That would be discussed now, according to the rules, for half-an-hour. Thereafter, the question is whether we should immediately proceed with the other amendments or substitute motions saying that the report be accepted, agreed to or rejected. Before that, the hon. Deputy-Speaker wants to ask Mr. Karanjia to come here and state what he would like to state. If we adopt the report and if we want to reprimand him, he will have to be called here and he will have to come. If then he says something, it is also open to the House, in view of what he has stated, to consider what ought to be punishment. But according to the House of Commons practice, which we have adopted in many cases, though there is a case as early as 1887 later on all the other cases hae been cases where immediately after the motion for consideration was adopted an opportunity was given to the accused to appear and state what he had to say. Therefore, whether he appeared before the Committee or not or whatever statement he might have made before the Committee, when he is given an opportunity to say what he has to say before the Bar of the House, he may reconsider and say: "I am sorry for what has happened."

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): Sir, are the precedents on a par with what has happened here? Through you, Sir, I would like to seek some clarification from the hon. Deputy-Speaker. In this case the Privileges Committee afforded an opportunity to the gentleman concerned to come and appear before the Committee. He refused, and he has sent a long explanation about which the Privileges Committee has something very strong to say. Now, I want to know whether in the six cases that have been referred to by the hon. Deputy-Speaker the parties concerned were co-operative or non-co-operative and even when the party was non-co-operative whether this kind of courtesy was extended to him by the House. If we are to be guided by precedents, Sir, we should have full facts about those precedents.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Sir, I want to seek one clarification. We have got the Committee's report before us and the Committee has made certain recommendations. Now, Sir, if those recommendations are to be acted up to, then we shall be doing something which is to create a very fresh precedent as far as our House is concerned. Now, that

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

is a matter about which we have to make up our mind. Therefore, I feel that the merits of this report should be discussed before we decide on having Mr. Karanjia here or not. I think that here is a recommendation already and it is a matter of record. We have to have an opportunity of saying applying our minds to it. As far as I am concerned. Sir, I am a member of the Committee, and I owe it to myself and to the House to explain why I differ from the recommendations made by the Committee. Pending the acceptance or rejection of the recommendations, to have a prticular journalist is brought here to the House is a proceeding which is so entirely without any precedent in the history of this Parliament and so out-of-date in the history of the British House of Commons. I feel that we should hold our hands as far as that is concerned. We should rather discuss the merits of the report and the recommendations as far as they go, whether they are right or wrong or whether they should be rejected or amended. And, I am sure—the Leader of the House is here—perhaps after a discussion lasting a certain duration a certain kind of punishment arrangement could be arrived at which would be to the satisfaction of all concerned and in conformity with the dignity of the House. That is why, Sir, I suggest that we proceed to a full scale discussion of the report, its objective recommendations, its merits and all this kind of thing.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, I was a member of the Privileges Committee.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask non-members first.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, I could understand what the hon. Deputy-Speaker has said. We can adopt the report. But the difficulty in the report is, as I understand it, that the report makes certain recommendations as regards of punishment. I can understand the report making a recommendation to the House that the case deserves consideration. If the Committee had gone only so far it would not have mattered. But the report goes further, and says with regard to a particular journalist: "As regard Shri A. Raghavan the Committee feel that the ends of justice will be adequately met by awarding him some milder punishment." If we adopt this report we adopt this punishment also. "The Committee accordingly", the report goes on to say, "recommend that the Lok Sabha Press Gallery card and Central Hall pass issued to him be cancelled and be not issued again till he tenders to the House a full and adequate apology." By adopting this report.....

Some hon. Memebrs: We are not adopting.

Shri Tyagi: What else are we doing? If the Committee had only said that the case was one which deserved further enquiry, I could understand that. In that case whosoever was the accused could have been called at the Bar of the House to give an explanation. But here there is a regular conviction in this report. Therefore, I submit that it deserves a thorough discussion before we commit the House one way or the other.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, Professor Mukerjee was pleased to say just now that he did not agree with the recommendations of the Privileges Committee. The Privileges Committee met on 4th August and discussed the entire matter in a threadbare way. They discussed the replied given by Mr. Karanjia also—a voluminous reply—and came to certain conclusions. The recommendations as adumbrated in this report were unanimous. Then what happened was, on the 7th August when the Committee met again Mr. Mukerjee said—it is embodied here on page 18:

> "Professor Mukerjee sought to reopen the decision of the Com-

mittee regarding the course of action to be recommended to the House. The Committee did not, however, agree to do so."

This means that the unanimous decision of the Committee stands because the matter was not reopened, because Committee did not want it to be reopened. At the same time, he also did not dissent from the conclusions arrived at by the Committee. When Professor Mukerjee was asked, he said that positively this was a gross breach of privilege. Therefore, Sir, this does not come in at all.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): With respect to the procedure, Sir,....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will try to clarify this matter. According to our rules first the House must decide whether the report ought to be taken into consideration. A brief statement as to why it ought to be taken into consideration can be made. If there is no recommendation at all, there is nothing more to be done, in which case there is no question of taking into consideration because the Committee has not said anything. Here the Committee has advised that the person must be brought here and reprimanded. So the House has to take into consideration the report. Whether it agrees with the report or disagrees with the report comes at a later stage Let me first dispose of the motion for consideration. At this stage we do not go into the merits, whether it is worthwhile taking it up at all or it is such a trivial affair that we ought not to take it up. Then the question will arise as to whether we should adopt it. We will assume that we do not adopt the old ruling of the House of Commons, but now a convention has been established. Wherever there are not adequate rules and the procedure followed is not ruled out it becomes a convention. The questionis, when at a later stage when the accused comes here, after disposing of the other motion whether the House agrees with the report or disagrees with the report and after going into the recommendations thoroughly, then it is only a question of imposing the punishment upon him. On the other hand, if he then says that he is sorry for what has happened, the position will be that the House has already committed itself. Whether once again it will go beyond it or not I cannot say, because the rules do not provide for it.

That is why the hon. Deputy-Speaker said that immediately this motion for consideration is disposed of by the House after a brief statement, before the other motions are taken up as to whether we agree or disagree with the report, we should send for the accused and hear him. At a later stage it is inevitable, because if you want to impose the punishment you will have to call him. I have got a few cases here. This is the first case of its kind here. No recommendation has so far been made by any committee to call an accused person to the Bar of the House. It is not merely a ruling of 1887. Later on, in 1956-57 there was a case. I shall read it out for the benefit of the House, or may I know whether the Leader of the House will refer to the case?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I confess, I have not kept myself in close touch with it. The matter was referred to the Privileges Committee and its report has come, which I glanced through. I should imagine from what I heard this morning that the proposal made by the Deputy-Speaker is probably the correct course to adopt.

Mr. Speaker: May I suggest one course? The first motion is that the Report of the Privileges Committee be taken into consideration. The other matters, that is to say, whether we should straightway proceed to the other motion agreeing or not agreeing to send for him, they come later on after this Report is taken into consideration. So far as those matters are concerned, I will give the hon. Members time till tomorrow to study the earlier reports, conventions of the

[Mr. Speaker]

House of Commons, etc. and come prepared to decide what kind of convention we should adopt—whether we should straightway go by the rules and then come to the other motion and so on. So, I shall now put this question to the vote of the House.

The question is:

> "That the Thirteenth Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 11th August, 1961, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

12.30 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: THIRTEENTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

Shri Vajpayee: What about the half-an-hour discussion?

Mr. Speaker: That Deputy-Speaker will move the motion that Shri Karanjia may be called to the Bar of the House. Then it is open to the House to discuss this matter and decide whether a new rule is necessary, because it is not provided in the rules, whether the convention of the House of Commons is clear in this matter and whether we should adopt that convention or not. All these matters will be discussed tomorrow *in extenso*. The hon. Members may come prepared. Then, if the decision is that he has to be called of course, it has to be done Even if he is not called and we make up our mind that he ought not to be called, I will give opportunity some other day when we consider the question as to whether we agree with this motion. All these matters have to be discussed at length.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I just submit that when we consider the present motion we come under rule 315(3), and that rule says:

> "After the motion made under sub-rule (1) is agreed to, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member, as the case may be, may move that the House agrees, or disagrees or agrees with amendments, with the recommendations contained in the report."

So far as I know, the amendments circulated do not contain any amendment which has been moved by the Chairman of the Privileges Committee, and if you allow the Chairman of the Privileges Committee presently to move an amendment we hall be taken unawares because that has not been circulated. So, if at all the Chairman of the Committee is in a mood to move any amendment to the motion, then he should be allowed to do so on a future occasion, either tomorrow or when we take up the matter again.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Member has misunderstood the situation. The Chairman of the Committee had tabled a motion that the Report be taken into consideration. It is quite in order, and it had been circulated also. That is the first stage. Under rule 315(1), that motion has been made and it has been also now adopted by the House, to the effect that the Report be taken into consideration. Thereafter, sub-rule (3) of rule 315 says that a motion may be moved that the House agrees, or disagrees or agrees with amendments with their recommendations contained in the Report. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has given notice of an amendment that the House agrees with the Report. Shri Tangamani has tabled another amendment that the House disagrees with the Report. Those two notices are there. When we have been considering this matter, in between, not as an amendment but as an independent motion, the Deputy-Speaker wants to move a motion that the accused shall be called to the Bar of this House and given an opportunity to explain. Exception has been taken to this by Shri Asoka Mehta saying when Shri Karanjia was in fact given an opportunity and he did not avail of that opportunity whether it is right to give him another opportunity or not.

Then the hon. Deputy-Speaker referred to some rulings of the House of Commons. If there has been an established convention how far those cases relate to cases where the accused was recalcitrant and, in spite of his being given an opportunity by the Committee, did not appear before it and still the House gave him an opportunity because they were satisfied that an opportunity should be allowed to him and how many relate to cases where an opportunity was given by the Committee and was availed of by the accused and yet he was given an opportunity by the House, all these matters will be disposed of tomorrow. After this is disposed of, the question whether he should be called to the Bar of the House and given an opportunity or not will be disposed of tomorrow on the motion to be made by the Deputy-Speaker. Thereafter, the motion under rule 315(3) that the House agrees or disagrees, or agrees with amendments, will have to be taken into consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Where is the motion?

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi-East): He has only made a suggestion; he has not moved the motion.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): My feeling is that this motion is out of order, although we may agree with the spirit of the motion.

Mr. Speaker: Let the motion be made. The hon. Member must know that a point of order is raised only after something is placed before the House. Let him make the motion and, thereafter, the hon. Member may say whether it is in order or out of order. I will dispose of that also tomorrow.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, you have ruled that except in the case of an adjournment motion, nothing can be moved in a vacuum. Here he is moving the motion in a vacuum.

Mr. Speaker: I allow him to move it

Sardar Hukam Singh: I move:

> "That Shri R. K. Karanjia, Editor, *Blitz*, Bombay, do attend this House on the 22nd of August....."

It may be 23rd or 24th....

Mr. Speaker: On a date to be fixed by the Speaker within a week.

Sardar Hukam Singh: "....on a day to be fixed by the hon Speaker within a week....."

The time also to be fixed by the Speaker in this regard.

Shri Tangamani: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I am coming to the point of order.

Shri Tangamani: May I point out...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The motion has to be moved. The point of order cannot be made in a vacuum. Let it be moved.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I move:

> "That Shri R. K. Karanjia, Editor, *Blitz*, Bombay do attend this House on a day and time, within a week of the adoption of this motion, to be fixed by the Speaker."

Mr. Speaker: Why has he left out his assistant?

Sardar Hukam Singh: He is not to be called here.

Then, three questions were put to me. Shri Asoka Mehta enquired of me whether there were cases which stood on all fours with the case that we have before us. Certainly, out of the six cases I have referred to, two refer to strangers and four relate to Members themselves. Of course, there was no case where any of the offenders refused to appear, or declined to take advantage of the opportunity. That is right. Everywhere, in all these six cases, it has been stated that an opportunity was given if the offender had to say anything further in that respect.

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

I was also of that opinion when I had read the rules, and some hon. Members had complained to me that I have changed my mind. Because, at that time I had thought, so far as I could understand the rules that if we straightway pass a resolution in this House, then he cannot be given an opportunity and he cannot say anything, as we would not be influenced by what he says afterwards when a resolution has already been adopted. If we decide beforehand what has to be done and what punishment has to be given, then there is no sense in giving him an opportunity; that is to say, when the judgment has already been pronounced by us, then he has to come only to listen to the decision by the Speaker. After we signed that report, one earlier case was brought to my notice which, if you would allow me two or three minutes, I would like to read because that, I think, is on all fours with the present case. That is the *Sunday Express* case. Mr. Butler, who was the Leader of the House then, said:

> "I said that I should move a Motion, which is now on the Order Paper...."

Of course, that was on the Order Paper.

> "....ordering the attendance of Mr. John Junor. I suggest to the House that we follow the same procedure as we adopted in similar cases in the past, where we have given the person affected by the Report of the Committee of Privileges...."

Note the words "where we have given the person affected by the Report of the Committee". If the Committee has made a report and it is to the prejudice of a person or it affects some person, that person is given an opportunity.

> "where we have given the person affected by the Report of the Committee of Privileges an opportunity of making a submission to the House before proceeding to consider the Report of the Committee, and also what action should be taken on it.
>
> If I may suggest this, I think it would be unwise for the House to adopt this Report now, without knowing whether Mr. Junor has anything further to say. That is why I have moved this simple Motion. The Report was published on 9th January...."

Then there is what he says in continuation.

In every case out of these six cases which I have referred to, every time after the Report had been made the offender was given an opportunity before deciding as to what action is to be taken.

Another thing that I might say is about this point that has been raised, namely, that we were unanimous. One part is the conclusion of the Committee and the other is the recommendation *re:* the action to be taken. The conclusion is that it is a clear breach of privilege. About that we were unanimous. Shri Mukerjee also agreed with us. We were unanimous in that conclusion, namely, that it is a gross breach of privilege. There is no doubt about it. We were all agreed about that so far as the Committee is concerned.

Then there was the question of our recommendation as to what action is to be taken. Of course, on the first day we all agreed that a reprimand should be administered. Then on the second day Shri Mukerjee thought that it should be reopened, but the Committee refused to reopen it.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): What should be reopened?

Sardar Hukam Singh: The recommendation about the punishment or the action only, and not the conclusion.

Shri Nath Pai: Not the finding.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Not the finding.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): The operative portion.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Yes, about what action is to be taken. He thought that it should be reopened when he had read certain other authorities and was of the opinion that this punishment would not be proper. Therefore where we differed was only about the recommendation about the action that is to be taken. Otherwise we were all agreed and unanimous so far as those conclusions are concerned, namely, that there is a clear breach of privilege.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Could I explain? A reference has been made to the stand which I took in the Committee. Our Chairman, the hon. Deputy-Speaker, is certainly right in saying that I did consider that if this matter was pushed to a definite question as to whether privilege was attracted or not, certainly I would have to say, in view of the law being what it is—according to our comprehension—that privilege has been attracted. But at the last meeting of the Committee I tried to reopen the whole position because I had discovered a case relating to 1901 to which I hope to be able to make further detailed reference tomorrow during the discussion which almost corresponded to the question at issue here. That report came to my notice rather late. That was partly because the documents which we had been supplied by the Secretariat were not comprehensive enough and it was only after a certain amount of research that I discovered that document. I found in that case that the position taken up by the First Lord of the Treasury in 1901, the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, who was the Leader of the House, was exactly the same as the one I wanted to take up, namely, that this matter should not be discussed and the privilege matter should not be pressed. But if it is driven to a vote, I would have to say, "Yes, privilege has been attracted". The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour also went forward to say that since the Press was involved in the matter the best thing to do was to proceed to the next item of business and not take recourse to the step which had been recommended by the Committee. That was a case which corresponded, as far as I understand, to the issue before us at the present moment. That is why at a late stage of the proceeding I wanted to reopen the whole matter. But if I am driven to answer the question as to whether privilege was attracted or not, certainly I would have to say, "Yes", because that is the law as far as we are concerned. I cannot have an interpretation of the law which is not in reason. Therefore, if I am driven to answer the question whether privilege was attracted or not, certainly I would have to say "Yes", but I will not take the steps which have been recommended by the Committee.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I make my position clear? I had said that Shri Mukerjee only wanted that thing to be reopened which related to our recommendation and the action that was to be taken. Shri Mukerjee has now said that he wanted the whole matter to be reopened. I differ from him and refer him to the proceedings. Definitely I put him the question whether he wanted to get the whole matter reopened or only the action and so far as I can recollect he said, "Only the latter portion and not the whole".

Shri Tangamani: On a point of order, Sir. My point of order is that this motion which has been moved by the Chairman of the Privileges Committee is out of order. I formulate it on the following two reasons.

The first thing is that our rules are perfectly clear as laid down under rule 315, sub-rules (1) and (2) of the Rules of Procedure. The House can only go into the question of taking the Thirteenth Report into consideration. Once that report is taken into consideration, according to the practice in the House of Commons which we have been adopting, as directed by the Constitution, you will be empowered to summon or not to summon the person concerned.

Mr. Speaker: For what purpose is that summoning of the person? Assuming that I am empowered to summon the person, is it for the purpose of getting further explanation or for informing him that the House has imposed a punishment upon him and is it at all possible for him to make any further representation which could be taken into consideration? If the House commits itself to a particular course, what is the object of that summons?

Shri Tangamani: The object has been explained in the *Sunday Express* case which has been amply explained to you. Then the Speaker will be directed to get further explanation from him, if the Speaker thinks it necessary.

My second point is that the Thirteenth Report of the Privileges Committee concerns not only Shri Karanjia but also Shri Raghavan, the Delhi Correspondent of the *Blitz*.

Shri M. R. Masani: Of the *Daily Worker*.

Shri Tangamani: I am only referring to what is contained in the Thirteenth Report. This is what it says.... (*Interruption.*) in the case of Shri Raghavan, New Delhi Correspondent (*Interruption*). This is what is said in the record. He may be a correspondent of other papers also. We are not concerned with that. Here it says regarding Shri Raghavan, New Delhi Correspondent of the *Blitz*:

> "....Lok Sabha Press Gallery Card and the Central Hall Pass issued to him be cancelled and be not issued again till he tenders to the House a full and adequate apology."

Now, I submit that this motion is defective inasmuch as it leaves out Shri Raghavan. I would also submit that after going through *May*, I find that the various punishments that have been mentioned are either fine, which has been given up after the 17th century, or commitment or admonition or reprimand. Nowhere do we find any punishment like the one which has been imposed. I was under the impression that it is the exclusive jurisdiction of the hon. Speaker to deprive a correspondent of his card. The hon. Speaker has got the right to w thhold a pass not only to correspondents but to other persons also. That is why I say that the motion is defective.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Sir, I may be permitted to make a submission.

Mr Speaker: On the point of order?

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indian) *rose*—

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): There is no point of order in what Shri Tangamani says.

Shri Frank Anthony: Sir, I am somewhat in a difficulty. Presumably, on the motion moved by my hon. friend, the hon. Deputy-Speaker, we will be required either to affirm the recommendation or to rescind it. I do not know whether we will have the power, if we are so persuaded, to enhance it. But my difficulty is that we will automatically be affirming whatever recommendations are there with regard to the co-accused, so to speak. I do not know whether we will have the power to enhance it. If we are seeking to give Shri Karanjia an opportunity—some of us may or may not agree to our seeking to give him an opportunity—should a similar opportunity not be afforded to the other gentleman also? I may be opposed to it; but purely on the basis of principle, I wonder whether it will be in order for us to say that only one accused should be given an opportunity and not the other. That is my difficulty.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I make a submission? So far as the proposition moved by the hon. Deputy-Speaker is concerned, I am afraid it is not the entire proposition. I, therefore, beg to submit that it should be

enlarged in the following manner, namely: That Shri R. K. Karanjia and Shri Raghavan be summoned to attend this House on a date and time to be fixed by the hon. Speaker within a week hereof to make submissions, if any, on the report they may desire to make to this hon. House and to receive the judgment of the House. These words must be added.

If you will permit me, I shall amplify. Merely summoning a person to attend this hon. House does not carry with it any meaning unless we specify the purpose of the summons I am presuming that when this communication is sent to him, an official copy of the report will be sent to both these gentlemen.

With regard to the point which Shri Tangamani raised, may I point out that the matter of substantive action and the matter of procedure should be distinguished. The grievance which Shri Tangamani makes is that under Rule 315(3), there is provision that after the motion is made and agreed to. the Chairman or any member.... etc. may move that the House agrees. We are not required immediately to follow it up. Once the proposition regarding taking into consideration of the report is carried, that can be deferred to any date. My submission, therefore, is, the correct procedure to follow is,—it is not merely a matter on convention; it is a matter of compliance with natural principles of justice—that the accused must be heard before any order is passed by this House to his detriment. Therefore, I seek to extend the ambit of the proposition moved by the hon. Deputy-Speaker by the inclusion of these words, to make submissions, if any, on the report they may desire to make to this hon. House and to receive judgment. I beg to move:

> "That Shri R. K. Karanjia, Editor of the *Blitz*, and Shri Raghavan be summoned to the House, on a date and time to be fixed by the Chair, within a week hereof, to make submissions, if any, on the report of the Committee of Privileges they may desire to make to this House and to receive the judgment of the House."

Mr. Speaker: I take it that he has moved it as an amendment to the motion?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Does the Leader of the House want to say anything?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have nothing further to add.

Mr. Speaker: I am disposing of the point of order. A point of order has been raised that immediately after the motion for consideration is adopted by the House, we have no alternative but to proceed according to sub-rule (3) of Rule 315. I do not agree. The House is sovereign. Of course, the House agrees or disagrees. A motion, if it is made, it must be in the form of agreement or disagreement or something in between them. That is what sub-rule (3) provides. But, it does not prevent the House from sending for him. There is a residuary power in this House. All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct. If even now he comes and makes an unconditional apology, possibly the House may consider it. Apart from the question whether the Committee's decision ought to be adopted or not, —we will assume that the House will come to the conclusion that the Committee's decision is right—if he comes and says, "I am extremely sorry", whatever he may have said earlier, it is open to the House to consider that matter. Why should it restrain itself or make it impossible for it to come to any conclusion? Therefore, I do not want to stand in the way. He will come to the House. He must come to the House at some stage or the other. At this earlier stage, I

[Mr. Speaker]

say that there is no point of order so far as this matter is concerned. It is not said, "you shall not do anything in between" if the House is so inclined. As to whether this motion ought to be adopted or not, I leave it to be decided tomorrow. I will take it up. The hon. Member Shri Asoka Mehta has got a doubt as to what exactly the convention of the House of Commons is and in what circumstances they have given an opportunity. In this case, it appears that though he did not appear in person, he made a representation in writing. Is it not so?

Sardar Hukam Singh: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: That was his representation. In the case that was quoted—Junor's case—or in the other case of the House of Commons, he made a representation and the point was he was asked whether there was anything more to make. That means that the previous representation may be oral or in writing. He need not have attended then. He may have thought that it was enough if representations are made. He may now think that an oral representation is necessary. I am not coming to any conclusion. It is for the House to decide. I will give ample opportunity to this House, because we will be establishing a convention in between these sub-rules (1) and (3) whether any other steps can be taken or whether the rules are so clear that it is not open to the House to take any other steps or accept the amendment and the further amendment moved by the hon. Deputy-Speaker asking him to appear before this House along with the amendment moved by Shri Naushir Bharucha. As to whether it ought to be allowed or not, that would be disposed of tomorrow along with the substantive motion if the House is willing. There are two portions of it. Whether the House has got the right under the rules to accept this motion or whether we are prevented by the rules from making any such motion and accepting it: that is one. Secondly, whether we ought to accept it or not on the merits and we should summon him again and give him an opportunity or independently we must come to a conclusion on the report and the materials available before the committee and merely he must be brought here either for reprimand or excuse, and so on. This matter will be disposed of tomorrow.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Would you permit me, Sir, to move the other amendment that the House proceeds with the next item of business?

Mr. Speaker: There is no such thing. If this is disposed of, that is a negative one. This is disposed of. The House will always proceed to the other work. The House is not going to keep quiet. Even if the privilege question is disposed of, it will proceed to some other business.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is the convention that when a matter like this comes within the House's consideration, it is for the Leader of the House usually to come and move that no other steps need be taken. It is stated in the form that the House proceed with the next item of business. That is done.

An Hon. Member: He is not the Leader of the House.

Mr. Speaker: This matter will stand adjourned to tomorrow.

Sardar Hukam Singh: The Member had moved that the report be adopted. Then, of course, the Leader of the House said that he does not agree and the House might proceed to the next item of business. That was a different thing.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: That the report be noted. The report is already there and we have considered

it and it is a part of the proceedings of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow it. I have adjourned this to tomorrow.

An Hon. Member: At 12 o'clock?

Mr. Speaker: Immediately after Question hour.

Some Hon. Members: There is no Question-hour.

Mr. Speaker: There is Question-hour. Immediately after Question-hour.

12.47 hrs.

EXTRADITION BILL—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri A. K. Sen on the 17th August, 1961, namely:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the extradition of fugitive criminals, be taken into consideration."

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): No, Sir; we have given notice of a motion for reference to a Joint Committee. It is in the supplementary sheet.

Mr. Speaker: Has he moved it?

Shri A. K. Sen: I shall move the motion: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the extradition of fugitive criminals, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 21 Members; 14 Members from this House, namely;—Bakshi Abdul Rashid, Shri Joachim Alva, Shri Frank Anthony, Shri Dinesh Singh, Sardar Hukam Singh, Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi, Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal, Shri Khushwaqt Rai, Shri Hirendra Nath Mukherjee, Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Shri J. Rameshwar Rao, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Shri N. Siva Raj, Shri Asoke K. Sen,

and 7 Members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

I have hardly to add anything more to what I said while moving the motion yesterday except to say that the Government readily agreed to the suggestion put forward from the Members of the other side that this matter should not be rushed through, but should be referred to a Select Committee. Consistent with the tradition that we have been following, we readily agreed to the suggestion for refrence of this Bill to a Select Committee. Therefore, a formal motion is being made now. The matter has been discussed threadbare yesterday. I, therefore, recommend that this motion be accepted by the House.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is now before the House. Does any hon. Member want to speak? The time

taken already is 1 hour and 30 minutes and the balance is 1 hour and 30 minutes. This motion is for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee.

Shri A. K. Sen: Everyone who wanted to speak has spoken already It was only suggested that we shall move the motion formally today.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

The question is:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to th extradition of fugitive criminals, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 20 members; 14 members from this House, namely Bakshi Abdul Rashid, Shri Joachim Alva, Shri Frank Anthony, Shri Dinesh Singh, Sardar Hukam Singh. Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi, Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal, Shri Khushwaqt Rai, Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee, Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Shri J. Rameshwar Rao, Shri Sadat Ali Khan, Shri N. Siva Raj, Shri Asoke K. Sen, and 7 Members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of Members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12.51 hrs.

INCOME-TAX BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to income-tax and super-tax, as reported b the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.".

On a motion by me on the 27th Apr'l, 1961, the House was pleased to refer the Income-tax Bill, 1961, to the Select Committee. The Select Committee has presented its report to this House on the 10th instant. I should like to congratulate the Select Committee on the promptness and the thoroughness with which it has dealt with an important complicated Bill like this. I wonder if it is not a record.

Having regard to the nature of the Bill and the wide and keen interest which it has created, the Select Committee decided to hear evidence from associations and individuals who were desirous of presenting their views on the Bill. Accordingly, the Select Committee invited through a press communique views and comments from the public, and in in response to this, more than one hundred memoranda and representations were received. The committee gave a further opportunity to thirteen associations to give oral evidence before it.

I need hardly remind the House that the Bill itself has been drawn up up on the basis of the reports of the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee and of the Law Commission, both of which had examined several witnesses before drawing up

their reports. Thus, the Bill has had the advantage of wide consultation for its intitial draft, and perhaps, the closest possible scrutiny, after its presentation to this House. This has enabled the Bill, to achieve if I may say so, a balance between the different interests.

The Report of the Select Committee contains the reasons for the changes made by it, and I do not want to take the time of the House by repeating them. However, it is necessary to touch upon some of the more important changes and also to comment on the points mentioned in the minutes of dissent.

12.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

One of the most important changes made by the Select Committee in the Bill is the restoration of the category of 'not ordinarily resident.' The category of assessees known as 'not ordinarily resident' had been enjoying a position from the tax point of view, which was superior to that of both residents as well as non-residents. This is because the foreign income of a 'not ordinarily resident' person is not taxed unless it is derived from a business controlled in, or a profession set up in India or unless the profits are remitted to India, and further he pays tax on his Indian income at the rate applicable to the Indian income only whereas in the case of residents and non-residents, the world income forms the basis for arriving at the effective rates of tax. The Income-tax Investigation Commission, the Taxation Enquiry Commission and the Law Commission had all recommended the removal of this anomaly by deleting this category altogether from the Income-tax Act. The Government had accepted that recommendation while framing the Bill.

However a number of representations were received from Indian settlers abroad and also on behalf of foreign technicians in India, most of whom come within this category of 'not ordinarily resident' that the change proposed would hit them hard. The Select Committee considered that while there was no case for continuing the double advantage in regard to the tax liability which this category of persons had been enjoying so far, they should be treated more as non-residents than as residents. To eliminate the possibility of persons visiting India for a brief period being regarded as residents, the tests relating to residence have also been liberalised. Under the existing Act, any person who maintains or has maintained for him a house in India for more than six months in a year will be regarded as resident, if he is in India for any time during the year. The Select Committee has recommended that he should not be regarded as resident unless he is in India for thirty days in the year. Secondly, under the provisions proposed in the Bill as introduced, a person would be regarded as resident if he has been in India for a period of 365 days or more during the four years preceding the previous year and has been in India for thirty days or more duirng the year. This period of thirty days has been changed to sixty days by the Select Committee. These liberalisations will, I am sure, be welcomed by all.

The group of clauses relating to the income of charitable institutions, that is, clauses 11 to 13 of the Bill and clause 215 defining charitable purpose received considerable thought. These clauses give effect to the recomdations of the Tyagi Committee that if any trust accumulated its funds in excess of 25 per cent. of its income in any year, the excess should be brought to tax. It was further provided that only business which was carried on for a primary purpose of the trust could also be entitled to get the exemption. Some of the hon. Members, while speaking on the motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee, expressed a fear that the provisions as drafted might adversely affect

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genuine charities with long-term objectives. This aspect of the matter was emphasised also by the representatives of various associations who gave eidence before the Select Committee. The Select Committee desired that the question of exemption of charitable institutions should be re-examined with a view to providing that while small trusts or trusts with a definite programme of fulfilling a declared objective should not be hit by the restriction relating to accumulation, the exemption should not be available to trusts whose objects are not really charitable or which are sectarian in character. The Select Committee has accordingly re-cast these provisions by providing that small trusts with an annual income of less than Rs. 10,000 would be free from the restriction relating to accumulation and that in the case of other trusts with income exceeding Rs. 10,000, the accumulation clause would not apply provided these trusts intimate in advance the specific object for which the funds are being accumulated and also the period during which the funds so accumulated are to be spent on the charitable object. This period should not exceed ten years. It has also been provided that the amount allowed to be accumulated should be invested in Government securities or other approved securities. The changes thus made have the merit of combining flexibility with a safeguard against mis-application of trust funds during the period of accumulation. Having regard to this safeguard, the Select Committee felt that it would not lead to abuse if the trust were to derive its income through a business undertaking in general and not necessarily confined to the primary object of a trust. Accordingly, the word 'property' occurring in clauses 11—13 has been re-defined to include a business undertaking. It has also been provided that the exemption from tax in respect of the income of a charitable trust created hereafter would apply only to those trusts which are not for the benefit of any particular race, religious community or caste. The other objective of the Select Committee, limiting the exemption only to trusts and institutions whose object is a genuine charitable purpose has been achieved by amending the definition in clause 2(15). The definition of 'charitable purpose' in that clause is at present so widely worded that it can be taken advantage of even by commerical concerns which, while ostensibly serving a public purpose, get fully paid for the benefits provided by them, namely, the newspaper industry which while running its concern on commericial lines can claim that by circulating newspapers it was improving the general knowledge of the public. In order to prevent the misuse of this definition in such cases, the Select Committee felt that the words 'not involving the carrying on of any activity for profit should be added to the definition.

13 hrs.

These proposals of the Select Commitee, should, in my view, be welcome to all, but there has been a Note of Dissent by Shri M. R. Masani on the proposal to limit the exemption in future to trusts not formed for the benifit of any particular race, religious community or caste. As he says that he is against communalism in any from whatever, he should have no serious objection if the exemption is denied to the charities intended to benefit the members of any particular race, caste etc. There is a great need now for developing national consciousness and when the effort of the State should be directed towards that goal, Shri M. R. Masani should not plead for State assistance to institutions formed for providing benefit on a sectarian basis.

In considering such matters, it is desirable not to be led away by catch-phrases. Shri Masani says:

> "We cannot legislate people into goodness, we cannot tax them into nationalism".

I cannot make out what this means. Does it mean that no law should be made for the good of the society, that there should be no restriction on personnel behaviour however harmful it may be to society? Further, it would seem that according to him, 'yes' and 'no' are the same, as he makes no distinction between taxing and exempting from tax. When a good object is exempted from tax, it does not mean that other objects are taxed because they are not good. Absence of an advantage does not mean that there is a disadvantage.

Another important change, to which I would like to draw the attention of the House, is that relating to the levy of an additional super-tax in the case of what have come to be known as Section 23A companies. These are companies in which the public are not substantially interested. Hon Members are aware that under the existing law, a section 23A company is required to distribute a certain percentage of its profits to its shareholders, and any failure to do so would render the company liable to levy of additional super-tax at 37 per cent, or 50 per cent in the case of investement companies, on the profits available for distribution after deducting therefrom the dividends actually distributed. It was provided in the Bill that deductions should be allowed for taxes payable any donations made to a charitable institution, and if the company is a banking company, any amount transferred to a reserve fund under certain provisions of the Banking Companies Act.

It was represented that in calculating distributable profits, some further deductions could reasonably be allowed. Thus, for example, a company might incur a loss under the head 'capital gains' or not have received its foreign profits owing to laws prohibiting remittances from the foreign countries. For income tax purpose, the capital loss cannot be set off against other income and the foreign profit will have been taken into consideation as the accrued income of the company. In such circumstances, it would lead to hardship if the amount calculated as distributable income d d not take into account the factors contributing to inability to to distribute dividends on that basis.

Similar difficulties arise when a company incurs expenditure part or whole of which has been held as disallowable under the provisions of the Act such as, for example, excess bonus amounts and any expenditure regarded as a revenue expenditure by the assessee but not held to be so by the department. Though for assessment purposes, these disallowed items should be regarded as assessable income, it would lead to hardship if they are taken into consideration for the levy of additional super-tax.

The Select Committee appreciated the need for providing relief in such cases and have accordingly recommended suitable amendments to clauses 104 and 109 with a view to excluding the items I have referred to while levying the additional super-tax. With these amendments, I expected there would not be any more criticism of these provisions. But I find that Shri M. R. Masani says in his Minute of Dissent that clause 104 should be amended to provide that if the declaration of no dividend or less than the prescribed dividend is due to the necessity of meeting current business requirements of the company, penal tax should not be levied on the company. Hon. Members will recall that in 1955, we had actually inserted a provision similar to what is now being advocated by Shri Masani, But we deleted it in 1957, as it was found that this practice was cumbersome. At the same time, in the case of industrial companies, the percentage of profits required to be distributed was lowered from 60 to 45. One of the main considerations for lowering this percentage was to allow

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a good margin for current requirements which depended, under the amendment of 1955, on an application being made by a company and the the Commissioner adjudicating upon it. Therefore, the point raised by Shri Masani has already been considered when the existing provisions of section 23A were brought into being.

I may, in this connection, refer to the Tyagi Committee's Report in which the question of restoring the old provision regarding the current requirements was examined in detail with reference to facts and figures, and the Committee came to the conclusion that there was no ground for reintroducing that provision. Thus the point made out by Shri Masani has not much force.

While on this point regarding section 23A companies, I shoud like to refer to a clause in the Bill which has assumed proportions of a great controversy, that is, clause 79 dealing with restriction of carry-forward losses in the case of certain 23A companies where a substantial change in the shareholding has occurred. This clause was put in on the recommendation of the Tyagi Committee and was intended to prevent the avoidance of tax by buying up concerns which had incurred losses. The Select Committee felt that the provisions of the clause as drafted were drastic in that they would affect cases where the change in shareholding has been brought about not with a view to defrauding revenue but by a genuine changeover of business control or through inheritance or succession on the death of a shareholder holding substantial shares. As the basic intention is to prevent tax avoidance, the Committee thought—and rightly, in my opinion—that the provisions should be applied only where the change in the shareholding has been brought about with the intention of reducing tax liability. The change introduced is reasonable and I commend it to the House.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): It is an improvement on what our Committee had done.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): We were all there to improve it.

Shri Morarji Desai: Another clause which has been modified is clause 179 which sought to impose personal liability for the unrecovered tax levied on a private company on the directors and shareholders holding shares carrying not less than 10 per cent of the voting power. The Select Committee thought that the real responsibility for bringing the affairs of a company to a stage where even tax is not recoverable should be held to be that of the directors who were in charge of the affairs of company, and the liability need not be extended to shareholders who would have little say in the actual management. Accordingly, the Committee has suggested the deletion of the provision fixing the liability on the shareholders, and confining the operation of clause 179 to the directors. Even here, if a director can prove that the non-payment of the tax was not due to any dereliction of duty on his part, he should not be liable.

In his Minute of Dissent, Shri Masani has stated that this clause seeks to disturb the well-settled law that directors of a limited company are not personally liable for the debts of the company. Shri Masani is no doubt aware that the idea of making the liability of directors unlimited in certain circumstances is not wholly foreign to even the Com-

panies Act. In section 542 of the Companies Act, limited liability is removed in respect of any person who was responsible for the carrying on of the business of the company with a view to defrauding creditors or for any fraudulent purposes. If the company after earning profits does not pay the tax and goes into liquidation, should not the directors be held accountable? Moreover, this liability is confined only to private companies. After all, private companies are like partnerships in a corporate garb, and the concept of limited liability cannot be allowed to be exploited for the purpose of avoiding payment of legitimate dues to the State.

A change of great importance which will be noted with interest is that made in clause 149 laying down the period up to which past assessments can be reopened. When I presented this Bill, I had mentioned that the provisions of section 34 had been modified by providing that no assessment falling beyond a period of eight years could be reopened unless the income escaping assessment for that year was Rs. 50,000 or the income for that year together with the income of any other year falling within the range of eight to sixteen years exceeded Rs. 1 lakh. Thus, if the escapement was Rs. 50,000 or more, the assessment could be reopened under the provisions as drafted without any limit of time. The Select Committee considered that having regard to the fact that section 34 was amended in 1956 mainly with a view to enabling the Government to deal with the cases referred to the Investigation Commission, there was no necessity after the disposal of these cases to continue the provision which permitted the department to reopen cases without any time limit. Therefore, the Select Committee has proposed a time limit beyond which no assessment can be reopened hereafter. That time limit is 16 years. A monetary limit is also imposed for reopening cases falling within the eighth and sixteenth years. This monetary limit is Rs. 50,000.

Shri C. D. Pande: In a single year.

Shri Morarji Desai: In a single year.

As I stated at the outset, I have so far dealt with only the more important changes made by the Select Committee. There are a number of other changes which are in the nature of reliefs, and which I am sure would be widely welcomed. I shall mention a few of them.

Many of the hon. Members who spoke on the Finance Bill had urged that the provisions relating to exemption of gratuities should be extended to persons employed in the private sector. They will be glad to know that the Select Committee has accepted the suggestion and proposed that the exemption should be available to gratuities received by persons other than in Government employment, subject to the same limits as are imposed in the case of Government servants.

Hitherto, any loan to a shareholder, whatever be the extent of his shareholding, by a section 23-A company was regarded as dividend in the hands of the shareholder. The Select Committee has now restricted the application of this clause only to loans to shareholders holding shares carrying not less than 20 per cent of the voting power. This would eliminate hardship in the case of small shareholders.

Hon. Members are aware that we are now exempting remuneration received by a foreign technician employed in India for a specified period and subject to certain conditions. This exemption does not at present cover the case of a foreign expert who has specialised knowledge in industrial or business management techniques. The Select Committee has now extended the concession to such persons also, though for a shorter

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period. The shorter period is considered justified in this case as the skill of such persons is such that it can be imparted to others with a certain training.

Promotion of art and encouragement of artists is a subject very dear to us all, and the Members will be happy to find that the Select Committeee has recommended that in the case of artists, musicians, authors, playwrights and actors, a higher limit should be allowed for obtaining rebate on the insurance premia paid by them towards insurance or a contract for deferred annuity on their lives. Similarly, the provisions to taxation of royalties or copyright fees for literary or artistic work have been liberalised by providing that where the time taken for completing a literary or artistic work by an author is more than 12 months, any lump sum received for that work should be spread over such period as may be prescribed by rules. The present position is that if the work is completed before 24 months, the amount is spread over two years and if it is more than 24 months, over three years.

The provisions relating to development rebate have also been liberalised, so that, according to the changes made by the Select Committee, for purposes of continuing the development reabte after amalgamation, it is not necessary that 100 per cent of the shareholders of the amalgamated company. The development rebate will be available even if shareholders holding shares equal to 9|10 in value of the shares of the amalgamating company continue in the amalgamated company.

Secondly, if a hundred per cent subsidiary company is merged in its parent company, being a holding company, the benefit of the development rebate availed of by the subsidiary company would not lapse.

Again, the original clause provided that where a firm converted itself into a private company, if certain conditions were satisfied the development rebate would continue to be available to the company. The Select Committee has made this provision applicable even where a firm converts itself into a public company, provided the same conditions are fulfilled.

Fourthly, the period of ten years prescribed for keeping in tact the amount credited to the reserve account has been reduced to eight years.

Another liberalisation to which I would invite the attention of hon. Members is that the list of industries, to which the provisions of section 56-A of the existing Act relating to exemption of super tax on dividends received by companies apply, has been enlarged. Further, it has been proposed that even if on a future date any item is omitted from the list, the benefit of the exemption that was enjoyed will be safeguarded for a total period of ten years.

Before concluding, I would like to clarify two or three points which have been stressed in the two Minutes of Dissent appended to the Select Committee Report. Shri Masani has complained that the words "business connection" have not been defined in the Act, and that the English principle that trading in England but not trading with England attracted tax, has not been incorporated in our law. I am afraid his pet set of words does not improve the position or make it any the clearer. I may say the position is not so clear in England as Shri Masani makes it out to be. There have been a number of cases even there as to what constituted trading in a country. No advantage will perhaps be gained merely by introducing a new expression, namely "trading in". That phrase will have to go through a number of interpretations, just as the words "sale inside a State" had to. On the other hand, the connotation of the term "busi-

ness connection" is now well understood in all commercial circles, and a good deal of publicity has been given to it in foreign countries. Its implications are known, and have also been clarified. In actual application, no tax liability attaches to a non-resident merely by reasons of his making his purchases in India without any regular purchasing agency or office. In order to set at rest all doubts on the point, this has been clarified by redrafting the explanation of clause 9.

Again, a great deal of unjustified meaning is sought to be read into the amendment introduced in clause 87 that for the purpose of claiming rebate on life insurance premia the amount paid towards premia should be out of income chargeable to tax. It is sought to be made out that this is a new provision which would disentitle persons from claiming rebate when they pay their insurance premia out of non-taxable income. I must say that there is a misconception here. Even under the present law, rebate will be admissible only if it is paid out of the total income. This is clear if section 16(1)(a) of the existing Act is referred to. Under section 16(1)(a), it is specifically provided that any sum exempted under section 15 (corresponding to clause 87) shall be included in the total income. This would show that the position is not changed but merely expressly stated in clause 87.

Shri Achaw Singh has complained in his minute of dissent that income-tax will not bring an equalitarian society unless a ceiling is imposed on incomes. I do not know what this means and what sort of society he has in view. In any case, the Income-tax Bill which is concerned primarily with procedural law is not the place for consideration of taxation policy. This is a matter which is not at all concerned with the Bill under consideration. His further point is that the maximum penalties for evasion of tax are never in practice levied and even the small penalties imposed are reduced by the appellate authorities and this has encouraged evasion. It is in order to remedy this very defect that minimum penalties have now been provided in the Bill. The provisions of the Bill would also enable the department to launch prosecution under the Indian Penal Code in cases where false statements of income are filed. In this connection, I would invite the attention of the hon. Member to clause 136 of the Bill.

After the Select Committee gave its report, a few points requiring amendments to the Bill had cropped up. Most of these are consequential. I have already given notice of the amendments I propose to move. I will explain some of these in detail when they are moved.

I would like also to mention one more point about the charitable trusts. There has been some difficulty about it pointed out by Shri Anthony and I have told him that when the clause comes up for discussion proper action can be taken to see that no difficulty is created.

With these observations, Sir, I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to income-tax and super-tax, as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Sir, I desire to move an amendment:

> "That the consideration of the Income-tax Bill based on the report of the Select Committee thereon be deferred to 31st August, 1961."

Before I speak on this, may I asked a clarification with regard to the procedure? Shall I take it that I shall confine my observations only to this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The reason why I have requested an adjournment till 31st August, 1961 is that copies of the report of the Select Committee on the Income-tax Bill were not available to the public on sale until this morning. In fact for the last five days, daily I have been making strenuous efforts to get an additional copy as I had a request from some people in Bombay to send a copy of the Bill. Everytime I was told by our Sales Section of the Lok Sabha here that copies have not been received. My submission is that a monumentel legislation of this character on which the Select Committee has spent so many anxious hours and which contains such a wealth of information as well as matters of controversy, a report of this character must be made available to the public so that the reactions of the public on the Select Committee report might be known to the House. I submit that it would not be fair to the Select Committee itself if the report did not received due publicity because after all what for is it that the Select Committee has laboured so hard? It is that the public might know and understand these things and the public must have at least a reasonable chance to make representations to the Parliament, if so desired, in the form of petitions or otherwise. I submit that it would be extremely unfair not only to the hon. Members here but to the public outside and also to the commercial community at large if we took up consideration of this Bill straightaway without giving the public any opportunity. I would, therefore, appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to postpone this thing, if not till 31st August, at least by a week. Let the hon. Finance Minister tell us how many copies of this report have been published, when they were made available to the public on sale. From them you can judge, Sir, that the public had no opportunity to study it and therefore, I submit, that an adjournment of at least a week, if not a fortnight, is eminently called for.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it authorised by any rule? Can be refer to any rule?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: My submission is this. One of the rules says that it is the right of the people to make a petition to Parliament and it is conceivable that this important right of people outside is infringed if they do not have an opportunity to make a petition on a most important matter which daily affects their lives.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is right but there is one difficulty. Rule 77 says :

> "After the presentation of the final report of a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, on a Bill, member in charge may move that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, be taken into consideration:
>
> Provided that any member may object to the report being so taken into consideration if a copy of the report has not been made available for the use of members for two days before the day on which the motion is made and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the report to be taken into considerations.....".

So, the intention is that the Members should get copies two days in advance of the day in which it is to be taken up.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): We got it only yesterday—the evidence.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not speaking of the evidence. The report was made available on the 14th. The information that is supplied to me is that from the 14th August till today 495 copies of the Select Com-

mittee report had been sold by our Sales Section. It was placed there on the 14th.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am not making any grievance that the hon. Members did not get copies. For four days I have been struggling to get an additional copy and only this morning I purchased it at a price of Rs. 4. For four days I was told that the Sales Section had not received any copies.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will pursue the matter further but the information supplied to me is this.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Probably, the printing department might have despatched it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. The Sales Section of Parliament has sold 495 copies.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Twice a day for four days I have made enquiries and I have been told that they have not been received. Only this morning. I was rung up and told that copies were selling like hot cakes and if I wanted I should purchase one.

Shri Tyagi: It is a popular Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The rule is about the Members getting it; there is no provision that the public should be provided with a copy.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The objection listed here is applicable if the Member did not get a copy for two days. That is not the only point on which an objection can be taken; the list here is not exhaustive. My submission is this. If a Member feels that the right of the public to petition to Parliament on any measure that it is enacting is substantially infringed and as a result of that the public has not had an opportunity to study the measure and offer its views, then it should be postponed. Assuming for the moment that they had been made available on the 14th August, is it possible that people in Kerala would get the report and be able to study it and make their representation? It will take four days to reach there and four days more to come. If we respect the rules which we have framed, namely, that people have a right to petition, it should not be lightly infringed because the Government is pressed for time or for some other reason. Therefore, my objection need not be based merely on this rule. If it is based on any other rule and if the Chair finds it is desirable, then it can be postponed.

Secondly, apart from that, there is the moral point of view. An important legislation like this must not be rushed through and people must have time to study; they must have at least a chance to study.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am informed that on the 14th August 62 copies were sold; on the 16th, 215 copies were sold and on the 17th, 250 copies were sold. These copies have been sold by the Sales Section according to their record.

So far as the desirability of making it available earlier is concerned, I would agree with the hon. Member that it should be available for sale sufficiently in advance, but here, the question is whether I can defer this discussion. I must have some authority under the rules to do so. If the Government agrees, I would not have any objection, but if the Government does not, then I have to go by rule 77. I can only take refuge under it. If the hon. Members had not got the copies in time, in advance, then perhaps that objection would have prevailed, but now, there is nothing that I can do in this matter.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Then I request your ruling on this matt

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namely, whether the Government by their administrative procedure can circumscribe a definite right given under the rules and the Constitution of India to the effect that the people can make a petition on any subject to Parliament. That is an important right. It must be not be lightly encroached upon.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I make a submission? If the contention of the hon. Member is to be accepted, then no Bill can ever be moved here except after a month after the Select Committee's report is presented, because, only then, that right can be carried out in that manner. But in this particular matter, the hon. Member's contention is not very valid, because the press note on the report was issued on the 10th. This report has been reviewed by several newspapers during this period. The public knows it very thoroughly. It is not that the public do not know It. When the rule is framed by this House itself, that rule is taken note of; the rules prescribes two days' notice; that is, it should be in the hands of hon. Members two days earlier. They should have had the copies at that time. There may be a necessity for changing the rule if the hon. Member thinks so. I do not think this can be deferred and I cannot agree to a postponement of this discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I am helpless. So far as the objection of Shri Naushir Bharucha is concerned, namely, even if it was placed with the Sales Section on the 14th, the members of the public from Kerala would not have got it, then, those who desired it must have some agency here or at least they might at least write to their Members that copies must be sold to them immediately and so on.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: An enquiry must be made into it, because I maintain that for five days I have not been able to get copies.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will find out, but I have stated all the facts which I have had till now. Now, does any hon. Member wish to speak on the Bill? —Nobody; then I might put the question straightaway!

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu) *rose—*

Shri Morarji Desai: I find that the motion on the Report of the Committee of Privileges has been adjourned for consideration tomorrow. It will take some time more tomorrow also. The non-official work may be taken up at 3.30 today, so that the time for the Income-tax Bill could be extended by one more hour.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi-East): Some of us have already made other engagements knowing that the non-official business would be taken up at 2.30.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Members were not obviously ready for discussion of this Bill today, thinking that 1 hour 30 minutes were left for the Extradition Bill and then after that, the report of the Committee of Privileges would be discussed. So, they thought that the time up to 2.30 would have been exhausted by these two items and that this Bill would not be taken up today. If we extend the time by another one hour, the difficulty might come up again. I do not know Shri Morarka.

Shri Morarka: Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I did not rise first because I was one of the Members of the Select Committee and I thought that some other hon. Members in the House would say something and then I could get the opportunity perhaps to explain the justification of certain amendments made by the Select Committee. But since other hon. Members have not risen, and since I do not want

this debate to be concluded without any Member taking part in it, I have risen and I wish to make my comments, though I must confess that I am as little prepared as any other hon. Member in this House for this particular Bill. (*Interruptions*).

One can hardly exaggerate the importance of this Bill. Apart from the fact that this Bill has been on our statute-book for more than a century, as pointed out by the hon. Finance Minister, this is the main instrument of collecting our direct taxes. More than 95 per cent of our direct taxes is collected through this instrument, and more than one-third of the total revenues of the Central Government is collected through this measure. I am, therefore, surprised that a measure of this importance should evoke so little interest measure in this hon. House.

I regard this Bill as more important from another point of view also. Sometime ago, in America, an investigation was made into the causes of premature deaths. The investigation revealed three main causes for premature deams. One was cancer, the second was sex and the third was income-tax.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Let the hon. Finance Minister take note of these things.

Shri Morarka: It shows how potent this measure is.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): Therefore, you should accept Shri Naushir Bharucha's suggestion!

Shri Morarka: There is nothing for me to accept or not to accept. The hon. Deputy-Speaker has already given his ruling. I regard this Bill important also because it is perhaps the single measure of taxation which deals with the largest number of citizens in this country. It already comes into contact with about a million citizens, and as time passes, this number is bound to increase. I was saying that the greatest merit of this Bill, as it has emerged from the Select Committee, is its simplicity. When I say this, I must hasten to add that a statute which deals with the various types of incomes, various types of persons, cannot be so simple as it can be understood by an ordinary citizen easily. On the one hand, it has to deal with simple finances of the salaried earner, and on the other extreme, with the intricate ramifications of insurance corporations, banking companies, business combines, industrial cartels, international agencies and so on. Therefore, in the nature of things, a tax measure which has to deal with such things is bound to be complicated. Not only this. Look at the different types of income that this measure has to deal with: agricutural and non-agricultural; earned and unearned; casual and regular; revenue and capital; and then income from charitable trusts is to be treated separately; there is income from salary; income from interest on securities; income from house property; income from dividends; income from business or profession; and finally income from other sources. If all these incomes are to be given separate and different treatment, it is but natural that a Bill of this type is ound to be complicated. Besides, a bill to deal with these things, these different agencies and different types of incomes, has to be comprehensive. If it is to be comprehensive, it is bound to be complicated in its nature.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it more complicated or simpler than the earlier one? That is the question.

Shri Morarka: The Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee has become much more simpler than the Act as it exists today. I do concede that perhaps a little more simplicity could be achieved if (a) the revenue of the States could be sacri-

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ficed; (b) Public do not mind being exposed to little more harassment. If you give more discretionary power and do not define the powers of the revenue officers and appellate authorities in detail, perhaps the Bill in form and appearance would become simpler, but at the same time, in effect, it would impose greater hardship on the people. The reform may not be very popular also.

Similarly, if you remove this classification of different incomes, perhaps the Bill could be simpler, but it would impose more hardship on the citizens, because they will have to pay the same high rate on capital gains which they are paying, for example, on revenue or the exemption they are getting for casual income would not be available to them. If, on the other hand, you treat all the incomes like capital gains, then surely the State revenue would suffer. Therefore, whichever way you look at it, you come to the conclusion that under the circumstances, the maximum possible simplicity has been achieved in this Bill. Any further simplicity of the measure was not possible without sacrificing the State revenue or exposing the citizens to a little more harassment.

In England, the Income-tax Act was first brought on the statute-book in 1799 during the time of pitt the Younger, mainly to finance the Napoleonic wars. Though the measure was simple, yet at that time the Bill was considered so complicated by the English people that the then Government had to publish a booklet known *as A Plan, Short and Easy Description of the Different Clauses of the Income-tax, so as to render if familiar to the meanest capacity.* This was the title of the booklet which was published in that year in a country like England, which had a high standard of education and literacy.

In our country, this was first introduced in 1860 and by 1866, 23 amendments were passed. Even at that time, the fear was that due to perpetual changes, people were liable to become an easy prey to fraud and extortion. This was the opinion expressed by some committee which was then appointed. The present Act was amended in 1922. Though it was amended at that time, there has not been a wholesale or an overall general revision of this Act. So, one could say that the Bill, as it has come before the House, is more or less giving a rebirth to the Income-tax Act. This Bill removes many of the overlapping, obsolete, illogical and confusing provisions which are existing in the Act at present.

It may be interesting to note how the income-tax law particularly becomes complicated and confusing, as time passes. The first reason is, due to the increasing revenue needs of the State, the taxes are increased from tim to time. The modern Governments have an insatiable appetite for tax. Indeed, the index for one's progress or prosperity of a nation is often measured in terms of the high percentage of taxes that exists within its political boundaries. So, for increasing the tax, either you must levy new taxes or increase the existing rates. When the rates are increased to high percentages, provisions have to be made for providing some tax shelters or for giving some relief to reduce the rigours of those high percentages. Otherwise, incentive is killed, people go out of business or certain classes are completely wiped out. In order to lessen the rigour, tax shelters are built.

The moment high rates are introduced and tax shelters are built, simultaneously another process starts, *viz.*, the ingenuity of the people to evade or avoid these taxes. The propensity of the people to avoid taxes increases as the rate of taxes increases. If the rates are normal and reasonable, people would not resort to certain practices which they are more or less compelled to do when the rates go very high. When these things come to the notice of the Gov-

ernment, measures are brought to plug these loopholes, an expression commonly used in familiar parlance. In this way, all these piecemeal innovations come and they cause extreme complexities when they are embodied in the legislation because they are often framed to meet a particular exigency in complete disregard of the basic structure of the Act as it was originally framed.

There is also no doubt that these high rates of taxes drive the people into artificial and legal relationships, breaking the natural relationship of people. For example, partition of the Hindu joint family, separation of father and son, partnership between husband and wife, partnership between father and minor child, creation of trusts, incorporation of companies, transfer of property for a limited period, for long period and for life, and so on. All these legal relationships are created and natural relationships are broken only because the rates of taxation are made so high that people have no alternative but to do these things to avoid them.

There is another reason why the tax law of a country must be simple, subject to what I have said previously, *viz.*, that it cannot be absolutely simple. Every citizen is entitled to know what is his obligation to the State under a tax law. Tax laws must be precise, uniform and equitable; at the same time they must be simple...

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Stable also.

Shri Morarka: Talking about stability, this is one law where the activity of the Parliament has been continuous, making it more and more complicated rather than making it simple. Every year this law is more or less tampered with. Every year when the Finance Minister presents the budget, some provision or other is introduced or deleted. Though certain basic things remain stable, certain other provisions are always subject to variation.

There is still some scope for simplicity. My one contention in that connection is, if the concept of what are known as 23A companies—the hon. Finance Minister also has referred to them—as amended or if possible even abolished, many of the other complications in the Bill could be done away with. I think the hon. Finance Minister and his able officers will consider this point, because they have simplified the company structure of taxation to a great extent last year and year before. We have inherited this from the United Kingdom, and, looking to the particular conditions of this country, if you can by increasing the rate of taxation on the private companies to some extent do away with these 23A companies, I think the law could be a little more simple.

There is one more reason why the tex law of this country should be rewritten. At the present moment we are having a lot of foreign collaboration and foreign finance. As I said, even the Indian citizen is entitled to know his obligations and his duties under a tax law to the State. But more than that, when it is of vital importance to invite foreign collaboration for our industrial development, a clear indication of the burdens to be borne by persons doing business in or with this country is obviously of the utmost value lest the foreign entrepreneurs be deterred by the fear of ill-defined tax liabilities. Actually it may not be the intention of the State to tax a particular income, but because the law is complicated and not clearly written some people may feel that they are taxable and they may be deterred away.

Coming to the second merit of this Bill, as it has emerged from the Select Committee, I think this Bill provides at all strategic and important stages incentives to expedite the assessment proceedings. Firstly, a time limit is imposed for submission of returns as recommended by the Tyagi Committee; otherwise if returns are not submitted in time then penal interests

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would be payable by the assessees. The officer has then to complete the assessment within the prescribed time otherwise it would become time-barred. Then, again, refunds if any will have to be paid within the prescribed time limit, otherwise, the Government will have to pay interest to the assessees. Even in the disposal of appeals, though there is no statutory provision made in the Bill itself, the hon. Finance Minister was pleased to assure the Select Committee that appeals would not be kept pending for more than 12 months as far as possible. I am sure, when this particular clause is discussed, the hon. Finance Minister will be pleased to give a similar assurance to the House.

Sir, I cannot over-emphasise the importance and the necessity of these provisions. Expeditious disposal of the assessments would avoid a lot of harassment and also, possibly, corruption. Delay generally breeds both of them. I am not here blaming the revenue officers or the department alone; I think at many places the assessees are equally responsible. Yet, Sir, in the larger interests of the revenue as well as the assessees and the good name of the department before the public, it is not only desirable but essential that the assessments are completed as soon as ever possible. Then it is far easier for a man to discharge his tax liability, even if it is on the higher side, within a year or so of his earnings. It becomes very difficult for him to find the money which he has either lost in business in the meantime or which has been consumed in certain extravagant expenses, whatever they may be. If for five or ten years the assessments are kept pending, the appeals are kept pending and the final tax liability is not determined within a reasonable time, naturally the assessee as well as the State revenue both stand to suffer. Therefore, I think the Bill provides great safeguards both in the interest of the assessees as well as the department with all these incentives for expeditious disposal.

Clause 153 of the Bill, though it gives four years time for completing an assessment—the first assessment—I am sure the hon. Minister would issue instructions and the department would see that as far as possible these assessments are completed within six months. Only very complicated assessments of certain insurance companies, banks or big corporations may take a longer time, otherwise there is no reason why the assessments cannot be completed within a period of six months.

Then I come to another point in the Bill which I regard as a point of great merit. The Bill restores natural justice to a greater extent than what is provided in the present Act. For example, the Bill now provides an appeal against a penalty imposed by the department. Even in the present Act, the provision of appeal against penalty is there, but there is a condition which, according to me, is a very unreasonable condition. The conditiin is that one connot file an appeal against a penalty unless one pays the amount of tax for the non-payment of which the penalty had been imposed. Sir, if you were in a position to pay the tax amount there would have been no question of any penalty being imposed. This condition which, as I said, according to me, was an almost impossible condition, has been done away with by the Select Committee. It would now be possible for the assessee to appeal against any penalty without paying the tax amount which is generally a disputed liability.

Then, appeal has also been provided for against the cancellation of registration of firms. It was a very noticeable anomaly in the Bill, namely, that if a firm applied for registration to the officer and if the registra-

tion was refused the firm could go in appeal and argue its case to get a decision whereas having once registered a firm if the I.T.O. on a subsequent date, for whatever reasons it may be, cancelled that registration there was no appeal against such a cancellation. I am glad that the Government has made a proposal in the Bill to remove that anomaly and the Select Committee has also endorsed it.

Now, Sir, I want to say a few words about a subject which is very often discussed here called "avoidance and evasion". These are two distinct things. Avoidance is knowing the law and then keeping out of it; you are never caught by the law and under the law you are never liable to pay the tax. Evasion, on the other hand, is where after being caught in the law you conceal your income, you hide your income to avoid payment of income-tax. Now, it is a fundamental principle of our tax law that no man is liable to pay tax unless a liability to pay is clearly imposed on him by the Act. In other words, the Income-tax Acts are what the ancient Romans called *Stricti Juris*. That is, you are either caught or you are not caught. The form of the transaction is everything, the substance is nothing. No man under our tax law in this country or for a matter of that in any other country is under any obligation to so arrange his affairs as to invite the maximum or the largest tax liability. On the other hand, he is free to so arrange his affairs that his case falls outside the scope of taxing law.

14 hrs.

The principle of any fiscal legislation is this: if a person comes within the letter of the law, then he has to be taxed, whatever hardships and whatever judicial sympathies he may invoke. But, if, on the other hand, he cannot be brought within the letter of the law, the subject is free and cannot be made to pay tax, however apparent his liability within the spirit of the law might appear to be. That is the clear definition of any tax law and that is the position that obtains everywhere.

In England, even the Duke of Westminster so arranged his affairs that he reduced his tax liability substantially and the Crown naturally felt aggrieved. There were appeals and second appeals and, ultimately, the matter went to the House of Lords, and it gave its verdict in favour of the Duke and against the Crown, on the ground that the Duke, like any other citizen, was entitled to arrange his affairs in such a manner as to attract the minimum tax liability possible.

It is perhaps for this reason that the terms of the tax law are kept deliberately obscure; otherwise, the tax-payer may walk outside it. I think it was Paley, the moral theologian, who said that it is safer if the laws be not known because if known they might be evaded.

If we want to tackle this problem of tax evasion seriously, then mere provisions in the Act will not be enough. You must convince the people that the tax that you collect from the people is properly utilized, that it is not wasted or spent in a flippant way. Secondly, Government must provide measures of social security like unemployment scheme, old age pension scheme and so on. If these provisions are there then people would find more justification and some moral sanction behind that high rate of taxation. More than this, if the rates of tax are reduced to reasonable limits, then the propensity to evade would be much less than what it is if the rates are high. Then, there should be better realisation of civic responsibility, which can be attained only through the process of education. As I said just now, as the rates of taxes increase, the propensity to evade or avoid those taxes also increases. Government and the political parties may have a theoretical satisfaction of imposing these confiscatory or high rates of taxation, but in practice very few people, almost a miscroscopic minority,

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would submit themselves to these rigours.

Then I want to come to one or two clauses of this Bill which, according to me, introduce new concepts which, as Shri Masani has stated in his minute of dissent, deviate from the settled law of the country. I am referring to clauses 79 and 179 of the Bill. Clause 79 deals with the carry forward of the losses of joint stock companies. Clause 179 deals with the personal liabilities of the directors if the taxes are not paid by the companies. I must express my gratitude to the Select Committee for amending these two clauses and making them more practical and less rigorous. So far as the practical utility or practical expediency of these two clauses are concerned, I have nothing to quarrel with. I entirely agree with the Finance Minister that they would not impose any hardship on any honest person any more. So, whatever I say is purely on matter of principle. So far as corporate bodies are concerned, they are given by the State two privileges. One is that of independent existence. They have a personality of their own, a corporate entity. Secondly, they have limited liability. The liability of every shareholder and director is limited to the extent of the shares held by him. Because the State has given these two facilities to the companies, it charges from the companies a tax known as the corporation tax which now, including income-tax, is 45 per cent. The main justification for taxing the companies as independent entities is that these companies are given these two privileges of individual personality and limited liability.

Unfortunately clauses 79 and 179 of this Bill seek to compromise both these principles to some extent. It is all right to introduce them in the Income-tax Bill, but if the State Governments or other taxing authorities like municipalities and local bodies take a cue from this and start taxing.....

Shri Naushir Bharucha: You are opening their eyes.

Shri Morarka: If they emulate this example, then, in the ultimate analysis, you would be harming the joint stock enterprise or the corporate sector. Many arguments were adduced against them and I am happy that the Select Committee was most sympathetic and very considerate to those arguments and, ultimately, they made both the clauses more realistic and less regorous. When we come to these clauses, I may point out some scope where slight improvements can still be made, particularly in clause 179.

When you are making a law today, making the directors personally responsible for the tax liability of a company which goes into liquidation, if you make it applicable to persons who become directors in future or who are now directors, I can understand it. But, under the law, if a person was a director of a company five years ago, still, by virtue of clause 179, if the taxes of the company have not been paid, he can be made personally liable though he may have nothing to do with the affairs of the company today or took any part in the frittering away of its assets. I know that it can be said, and that is a very valid safeguard that the Select Committee has provided, that if the director can prove that the non-payment of the tax was not due to gross negligence, misfeasance or breach of his duty then he would not be liable.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Make it prospective.

Shri Morarji Desai: If he is not responsible, how can he be liable?

Shri Morarka: I was just coming to that. If it is clear. I have nothing to say.

Shri Nashir Bharucha: It is so.

Shri Morarka: My point is only this. Payment of tax according to assessment is a duty. If a person does not pay, it is a breach of duty. Apparently, the taxes were not paid because if the taxes had been paid, the question of personal liability would not arise. So it could be considered that even the non-payment of taxes by a director in the year 1957 at that time was his breach of duty and because he committed a breach of duty at that time, though the law is passed today, since it has retrospective applicability he must pay the tax from his own pocket. I am just stating the point at this stage. When we come to clause by clause consideration . . .

Shri Prabhat Kar: It is too far fetched. Breach of duty cannot be interpreted in that way.

Shri Morarji Desai: In the safeguard which is provided it says that if the director can prove that it was not due to his neglect of duty or on account of his breach of anything that he has done, he is not liable to it. If the person was not a director at the time, how could he be liable at all? It is provided. It is very clear.

Shri Morarka: My only humble submission was that if the clause did not have retrospective applicability, I have nothing more to say. But if by any stretch of imagination it can have retrospective applicability, my only request is that it should be made clear. There is no difference of opinion as regards the principle. It is only a question of form. I have no pretence to drafting ability and if Shri Kar and Shri Bharucha are satisfied, I am prepared to leave the entire thing in their hands and I am quite happy.

Shri M. R. Masani: You are quite right.

Shri Morarka: Before I conclude I would like to say that it is high time that we developed some respect for our tax-payers. Every tax-payer is not a tax-dodger. There are good and honest tax-payers and there are dishonest tax-payers. It is high time that we developed at least some respect for these people because, after all, a tax-payer in this country, does not enjoy any superior civic rights, nor am I asking for them. I am not pleading for any superior rights for them. But day in and day out to regard these tax-payers as tax-dodgers, anti-social creatures and mere parasites in the society or in the community, I think, to say the least, is a very unfair attitude towards these people.

In conclusion I would only hope that this Bill as we now pass would not be subjected to those annual changes but would be allowed to have its healthy growth for quite some time to come, that is, building of case law etc. As I said, in the past the activity of this Parliament has always been in the direction of changing the tax law and making it more complicated. It has seldom attempted to simplify the matter. I would also say that it would not be a correct policy to amend this law the moment some individual cases of loophole or evasion are brought to notice. This reminds me of what Aristotle once said. He said:

> "As in other sciences so in politics, it is impossible that all things should be precisely set down in writing; for enactments must be universal but actions are concerned with particulars."

Merely because some loophole of a minor nature here and there is brought to the notice of the Government or merely because of some stray cases the structure of the Income-Tax Act should not be so easily tampered with.

Before I sit down I must express my gratitude to the hon. Finance Minister and to the revenue officers who were kind enough to accept most of the amendments which were moved in the Select Committee. The Bill, as it has now emerged, accommodates

[Shri Morarka]

the views which were expressed by the witnesses who appeared before the Select Committee almost cent per cent. Given the time and the freedom, and with the ability of the officers that we have, I am sure, the law could be made more acceptable to the people, there would be less and less complaints and the revenues of the State would also increase more and more.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the present Bill, as it has emerged from the Select Committee, has made several improvements which have made it acceptable to many of the hon. Members. But I may be permitted to make out a few points for the consideration of the House.

My first point is with regard to gratuity. I find from here that death-*cum*-retirement gratuity allowance for which exemption is given to Central Government servants, State Governments servants and employees of other statutory bodies and corporations has been extended to private institutions also. But when I read the particular clause, namely, clause 10(10) I do not find that the wording is such as to interpret it that this is also extended to private institutions. With great respect I have to state that unless we make certain amendments or certain other changes, it is not possible for us to regard that this facility which is given in respect of death-*cum*-retirement gratuity to Central Government servants etc. is made applicable to private institutions also. Therefore I would request that this specific provision which has been made here may be considered in the light of this observation that I have made. It is stated in clause 10(10) that—

> "any death-*cum*-retirement gratuity received under the revised Pension Rules of the Central Government or under any similar scheme of a State Government, a local authority or a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act or any payment of retiring gratuity received after the first day of June, 1953 under the New Pension Code applicable to the members of the Defence Services; or any other gratuity not exceeding one half month's salary for each year of completed service, calculated on the basis of the average salary for the three years immediately preceding the year in which the gratuity is paid, subject to a maximum of twenty-four thousand rupees or fifteen months' salary so calculated, whichever is less;"

The rules and regulations that are being adopted by private institutions are at variance with what is obtaining in the Central Government or in the State Governments or in the statutory corporations. In the absence of the rules being brought here for consideration by us, it is not possible to understand, according to the tenor of this wording, that it is made applicable to private institutions also. The notes on the clauses definitely indicate that the intention is to make it applicable to private bodies also. But unless that is specifically stated in this clause, it is not possible to draw that inference.

As regards clause 179 to which Shri Morarka has raised a certain objection, whether it is made applicable retrospectively or prospectively, according to me it will be made applicable only prospectively, that is, from the day this Act comes into force. But if on any ground it is made applicable retrospectively also, my only observation is that, as long as it is a saving clause, unless it is proved that non-payment of tax was not either due to breach of duty or misfeasance or negligence on the part of a particular director, he must be made liable to pay. Even if it is made retrospective, I should, with great respect, say that there is nothing

wrong in it. Even if a company has gone into liquidation, if taxes which were not paid in the earlier period are still pending and it could be traced that it was due to negligence, misfeasance or breach of duty of a particular director, he must be made personally liable. Though the scheme of the Act is such that we cannot make any of the directors personally liable for non-payment of the tax, still I would say, morally they are bound. When they administer a company, they must take care to see that all the dues are paid. If they are negligent in that aspect, if they squander away the money without paying the due taxes to the Government, they are certainly personally liable. Otherwise, if there is no provision like that, actually the company may be worked in a reckless way and they will not give thought to the payment of the taxes to the Government. Therefore, I would say, it is not altogether arbitrarily written and it could be brought under the category of making them pay personally. Unless they can prove that it is not due to their negligence or breach of duty, they will have to pay. That is the first impression that comes to me. As Shri Morarka has stated that it is not fair, I should say that it is proper that we make them pay personally.

As regards clause 147 dealing with incomes escaping assessment, I find here, it is a very salutary provision. Supposing an Income-tax officer comes to realise that a particular assessee has not paid the income-tax or there was escapement of assessment in a particular year, if the period is less than four years, they can re-open the case and they can issue notice. If the period is between 8 and 16 years, they can still re-open it provided the particular year's assessment which has escaped is over Rs. 50,000 or more. I have certain observations to make. In the earlier Act, it was stated that in the range of 8 to 16 years, the amount should be at least 1 lakh of rupees or it should amount to Rs. 1 lakh, though not in one particular year, in 4 or 5 years put together. Here, I find, in one particular year, it must be Rs. 50,000 or likely to amount to Rs. 50,000. I should say, this is very difficult. It is not possible to find any particular individual who had not paid the assessment for a particular year exceeding Rs. 50,000. The earlier Act was somewhat understandable, because, for a period of 4 or 5 years put together, the escapement had to be Rs. 1 lakh or more and then, they could re-open. Now, for one year, it must be Rs. 50,000 or about Rs. 50,000. With great respect, I say this and the reason is this. For example, after giving notice to a particular assessee that the escapement is about Rs. 50,000 in a particular year, and after re-opening the assessment, they find that it is less than Rs. 50,000—it may be Rs. 30,000—what is the effect of it? Is that assessment illegal? Should we give it up? I do not understand the sequence of that. Unless it is Rs. 50,000 or likely to be Rs. 50,000, if it does not reach that figure, if it is less than that,—it may be Rs. 10,000 or 15,000—that assessment is illegal or that assessment could not be made. That aspect of the matter has been left open. I would only say that it must be made clear. Otherwise, what would be the position? If on re-assessment, it is found that it is less, say Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000, the assessment cannot be made, and you will have to allow him to go scot-free.

Another thing that I wish to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister is, that there is no obligation on the part of any assessee to preserve the books of account for a period of 16 years. It looks as though if a particular assessee, whose books of account have been checked and assessment levied, does not maintain accounts for a period of 16 years, he must be made liable. In the absence of a provision in the entire scheme of this Act, we cannot do it. As a matter of fact, in capriciousness, an Income-tax officer

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

may re-open any assessment either because of his own fault or the fault of the assessee. Whatever may be the sanction, either from the Commissioner or the Board, all the same, there must be reasonableness in making a particular assessee to preserve the books of account for 16 years.

The other point which I wish to take up is, in the penalty provisions, it has been stated here that there will be an announcement in the Gazette that these are the defaulters. It is difficult even for the people who get these Gazettes to look into them. They do not look into the Gazettes at all. The reason is, it is so voluminous. We do not know when the list of defaulters will come. Unless wide publicity is given in the local dailies, in the place wherever he resides or in places where he frequently visits, it is not possible to create an impression in the people that he is a defaulter and a dodger. Unless we create some sort of an impression in the country, the social ostracism cannot be there. If anybody defaults or refuses to pay, it must be brought to the notice of everybody, as far as possible, in those places to which they go. In announcing the orders of the Government, they do it by beat of tom tom. Whatever a man or a girl does anywhere, comes out. Equally, there must be wide publicity given to all these defaulters and dodgers. Otherwise, we may not be able to create an impression in the country that these are dodgers. Otherwise, they freely go out in cars throwing out dinners. They are the first persons to shake hands with Ministers and high dignitaries. They create an impression that they are good citizens. Unless it is brought to the notice of all that these are the people who committed default, the impression that is created would be very different. That is the reason why I say, instead of simply advertising in the Gazettes, we must do it intensively, so that they could realise it.

The other point is about rebate on insurance premium. It has been stated in a dissenting note by Shri M. R. Masani, I think, that if premium is paid from taxable income, there is no difficulty, but supposing he pays from some other source, he should not be taxed. With great respect, I say, this is wrong. So long as there is an entry in the debit column in the taxable income regarding payment of premium, we can give exemption. It must be relatable to the period for which and the amount for which the exemption is sought. Unless we can do it, it is not possible. It is quite possible, one man may have several sources of income. He can pay premium from them. As long as he has not paid the particular premium from taxable income, he cannot claim exemption even though it has been paid from some other source. With great respect, I should say, he is wrong.

The other aspect is this. It has been stated in the recommendation of the Direct Taxation Enquiry Committee that the Act must be made simple and there must be brevity in the Act. What I find here is, the old Act consists of 67 sections. Here, instead of brevity, we are having 298 sections. It is quite possible that in the old Act, each section ran into several pages though the number was 67, and when you analyse it and put it in proper order, it may have increased to 298 sections. All the same, brevity is not sought for here. Brevity is given the go by. Instead of being put in a precise form, it is still as long as it was originally. It cannot be said that we have brought it out in a concise form.

As regards trusts, a good deal of anxiety was expressed by some sections of the people. It is said that income from trusts should not be taxed The scheme of the Act is, with regard to the corpus which is intended for charitable objects or religious institutions or for the benefit of persons who have got these laudable ideas, there is no trouble. So far

as the usufruct coming out of the corpus is concerned, if that exceeds a limited amount, tax has to be paid. Clauses 11, 12 and 13 deal with the several aspects of these trusts and charitable institutions.

There is one small aspect which I wish to bring to the notice of the House. There are many institutions which are run out of funds set apart by philanthropists. Even though these institutions may benefit only a particular section of the people, we must encourage them. Government might possibly say that they are not meant for the general public and all sections of the people are not benefited by them. The basic principle of Government appears to be that these institutions get some sort of grant from the Consolidated Fund of India which is contributed by all sections of the people, and as long as they get a share out of it for the institutions, it is quite proper that they should pay the tax. According to Mr. Masani where Government collects income-tax from public charitable trusts, it really deprives some of the poorest citizens of the country of desperately needed help which they would have otherwise got under the trust. If that is the case, I would submit that such institutions should not claim any grant or subsidy from the Government, as long as they get it from the Consolidated Fund of India.

At the same time we should be generous and try to encourage these charitable institutions.

Shri M.R. Masani: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, . . . May I continue, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now that he has commenced, he may.

Shri M.R. Masani: The relation between the tax-gatherer and the tax-payer is an unhappy one throughout history and Mr. Morarka has made a very good beginning in explaining the nature of that relationship and the qualities that are desired on both sides.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

14.33 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Eighty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th August, 1961."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Eighty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th August 1961."

The motion was adopted.

14.34 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: Sir, I rise on a point of order. The House now adopted the Eighty-sixth report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions one of the recommendations of which is that this Bill should not be allowed to be introduced.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different Bill—the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. This is the Representation of the People Bill.

The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Mahanty: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (REMOVAL OF DISQUALIFICATIONS) BILL*

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for removal of disqualifications for membership of and voting at elections to Parliament and State Legislatures.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for removal of disqualifications for membership of and voting at elections to Parliament and State Legislatures."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 226) by Shri C. R. Narsimhan

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Sir. I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Narasimhan: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

(Amendment of Article 226) by Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the motion moved by Shri Pattabhi Raman on the 5th May, 1961:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

Out of two hours allotted for the discussion of the Bill, one minute has been taken on the 5th May 1961 and one hour and fifty-nine minutes remain. Shri Pattabhi Raman.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bill, consideration of which I am moving, seeks to amend article 226 of the Constitution by providing for the issue to the Government of India of any direction, order or writ by any High Court within whose jurisdiction the "cause of action" arose, even though the seat of the Government was not within the territories in relation to which the High Court exercised jurisdication. Judicial interpretation culminating in the judgment of the Supreme Court in the latest case of Lt. Col. Khajoor Singh *versus* the Union of India (A I R 1961 S C 532—Civil Appeal 37 of 55 from the State of Kashmir) delivered in December 1960 has resulted in a state of affairs in which only the High Court of Punjab can issue any direction, order or writ under Article 226 of the Constitution to the Government of India. It is needless to state that this is more or less the denial of the remedy to an aggrieved party who lives in States far away from Delhi, *e.g.*, Kerala, Madras, Andhra, Assam or Gujerat.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II—Section 2, dated 18-8-1961.

Sir, the Law Commission in paragraph 17 of its Fourteenth Report stated as follows:—

"High Courts other than the High Court of the Punjab have found themselves unable to exercise jurisdiction under Article 226, when the statutory authority or official concerned has headquarters in Delhi. This tends to defeat the very purpose of the jurisdiction conferred by Article 226 which is to enable a person to seek a remedy under that article in respect of acts done in violation of his rights within the State by an application to the High Court of his own State."

Sir, reviewing the case law after the establishment of the Supreme Court and following the decision of Supreme Court in Election Commission of India *versus* Saka Venkata Subba Rao (1953) and later on in K. S. Rashid & Son *versus* the Income-tax Investigation Commission (1954) the Supreme Court by a majority held that there can be no escape from the conclusion that article 226 referred not *to the place* (I am quoting them) where a Government *may be functioning* but only to the place where the person or authority is either resident or is located. They added that so far as the Government is concerned, it is within the particular territory only if its seat is within these territories. The Supreme Court also noted that their decision may result in inconvenience to aggrieved persons. The actual words used by them are very illuminating. They say:

'It is true that this may result in some inconvenience to persons residing far away from New Delhi who are aggrieved by some order of the Government of India as such, and that may be a reason for making a suitable constitutional amendment in Article 226."

This is the majority judgment,—that this is really a matter for amendment of the Constitution.

They were pleased to state in that case that where the Government may be functioning did not matter but it was only where the person or the authority was either resident or located that mattered. You are aware of the analogous principle of *lex situs*. They added that so far as Government is concerned, it is within the particular territory only if its seat is within the territory of the concerned High Court. The Supreme Court also noted, as I told you earlier, that this may result in serious difficulties. Towards the concluding portion of the judgment, they repeat this and say that if any inconvenience is felt on account of this interpretation, then, "the remedy seems to be a constitutional amendment." It is unnecessary to cite the various other judgments in this connection. Suffice it to say, Mr. Justice Subba Rao in his dissenting judgment has observed that the differentiation between the Union Government and the State Government is, therefore, not territorial but only subject-wise and that both the Governments function within a State. He says that the Union Government functions in all States in so far as the Union List is concerned. So, it is really subject-wise; and it is really the function that matters. Of course, his view was a minority view and his judgment was only a dissenting judgment. He also said that according to him, the word 'any Government' in article 226 must include the Union Government, 'for two State Governments cannot administer the same State). Perhaps, it will be better if I read out article 226 for the benefit of hon. Members. Article 226 runs as follows:

"Notwithstanding anything in article 32, every High Court shall have power, throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction, to issue to any person or authority, including in appropriate cases any Government, within those territories directions, orders or writs, including writs in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, or any of them, for the enforcement

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman].

of any of the rights conferred by Part III and for any other purpose."

Mr. Justice Subba Rao has stated that the words 'any Government' there cannot mean two State Governments, and, therefore, they must mean the Union Government and the State Government.

Then, he has also observed that:

"The Constitution nowhere fixes the seat of the Union Government or even that of the President.",

and quite rightly so. For example, the President goes to Hyderabad for some time during the year. So, it is not that Dehi alone is the seat of the Union Government. The Union Government functions throughout India. Therefore, he says that the Constitution nowhere fixes the seat of the Union Government in Delhi.

He has no doubt that the Union Government has no fixed legal footing and that it is present throughout the territories over which it exercises jurisdiction, and he has observed that the Union Government must, therefore, be deemed in law to have functional existence throughout India. He was for allowing the appeal of Col. Khajoor Singh.

I am aware that my colleagues in Parliament have sought to move similar amending Bills making wider provision and they wish to say that any order passed by 'any authority' inside a State should be covered by the amendment. So far as I am concerned, my purpose will be served if any cause of action arises, but they want to go further and insert the words 'any authority'.

For their benefit, I would like to say that the Supreme Court in their majority judgement dealt with this very word. They say that:

"The first argument is that the word 'authority' used in article 226 cannot and does not include Government. We are not impressed by this argument. In interpreting the word 'authority' we must have regard to the clause immediately following it. Article 226 provides for 'the issue to any person or authority including in appropriate cases any Government' within those territories. It is clear that the clause 'including in appropriate cases any Government' goes with the preceding word 'authority', and on a plain and reasonable construction it means that the word 'authority' in the context may include any Government in an appropriate case.'.

But I have no quarrel with the measures which seek to widen it. They envisage cases where the authority may not be the Union Government but some other authority; for instance, there may be an appellate authority; I believe that in railway matters it is so; there is an appellate authority which sits in Delhi and which gives the appellate judgment, and in those cases, the aggrieved person has to come to the East Punjab High Court; that is what probably my hon. friends seem to have in their minds.

I am, however, only concerned where the cause of action has arisen within a State, where the action of the Central authority has warranted the issue of a writ or a direction to correct the injustice.

I am happy to note that from all sides of the House. I am having support. I have noted that, and I commend this Bill for the acceptance of the House.

At present, many an aggrieved person in places far away from Delhi has not been able to vindicate his or

her right guranteed right under the Constitution, on account of the cost of travel itself. Apart from the cost of travel, he or she has to come all the way to Punjab. They may not even be able to make themselves understood by the lawyers in Delhi or in the Punjab Court as the case may be; and in the court itself, they will be severely handicapped. I do not think that that was the intention of the framers of our Constitution in so far as the provision for the vindication of the rights of citizens is concerned.

I wish also to say that I was myself concerned as counsel with the case of an employee of the All India Radio. He was a temporary servant, and, therefore, his services could be terminated without any further enquiry. I had to fight that matter out in the East Punjab Court. I actually appeared in the case *Chinnaraj vs. the Union*, that is, the All India Radio case. That was the position in which I found myself. Fortunately, my client had to make I think two trips for the purpose, and if there had been one more trip, he would have given up the ghost, as it were. That was really the position so far as he was concerned.

So, I submit that this is a measure which must meet with the approval of the House, and I hope that I shall have support all through.

I also find that there is a motion for circulation, which I would beg may be moved in order to save me from the provision regarding the two-thirds majority, in case motion is to be put to vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration.".

There is an amendment to this motion.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): With your permission, I would like to make a slight change in the date. Instead of '31st December, 1961' it will be '31st October, 1961'.

I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st October, 1961.".

My reason for moving this amendment is that this is a Bill moved by a private Member for amending the Constitution. An amendment of the Constitution must be regarded as a very serious matter. Before the Constitution is amended by a Bill of a private Member, it is fair and proper that public opinion on that Bill be invited.

When I say this, I do not dispute the objects of this Bill. I am in full agreement with them, but I think that it would be proper if the Bill is circulated and the public is given an opportunity to express their opinion on the contents of the Bill. Therefore, I move my amendment, and I request the hon. Deputy Law Minister to accept it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st October, 1961.".

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): I rise to extend my fullest support to the Bill that has been moved by Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman. Of course, *prima facie* I would oppose any motion for circulating the Bill for eliciting public opinion. But, here there is the question whether the required majority would be forthcoming. Apparently, it would not be forthcoming today, if it is voted upon.

Regarding purely the merits of the motion for circulation, I submit that Shri Morarka's contentions do not hold good at all, because this aspect of the Constitution, namely the operation of

[Shri Sadhan Gupta].

article 226, has been the subject-matter of a good deal of discussion for a long time. As a matter of fact, the Law Commission has pronounced on this matter very convincingly and very definitely that this kind of an amendment should be made in article 226 of the Constitution. The matter is quite obvious. A person from Kerala or from Assam or even from Bengal should not be required to come to Delhi or to go to Punjab to be able to obtain redress, an efficacious constitutional redress against the Government of India. This seems to be absurd, and I do not know why the Constitution-makers did not think of it at that time. And the High Courts are functioning in those States also. Under the Civil Procedure Code, and I think that under any legal system, a person has a remedy where a cause of action arises. Now unfortunately, the Constitution made a departure from that principle. Whether the Constitution-makers realised it or not, I do not know. But the departure was made, or at any rate, the language in which the right was expressed was a little too dangerous and warranted the conclusion that in this case a departure had been made. There is no doubt much to be said in favour of Mr. Justice Subba Rao's view, but then I think there is more to be said in favour of the majority view of the Supreme Court that the Government of India was not meant on the language of the Constitution.

Whatever that may be, the Supreme Court has pronounced it recently, and before that many High Courts have taken the same view. Therefore, the position is quite clear, that the citizen cannot have a remedy where he has suffered a wrong. That would be an absurdity and that would require that something has got to be done. The Law Commission has felt the necessity, everyone feels the necessity, everyone who has had a little practice feels the necessity. I have been forced to come with cases from Kharagpur in West Bengal upto here for nothing at all. The client has had to come here, incur expenses and all that. The client is put to the alternative of either bringing his lawyers at considerable expense from there or of engaging lawyers here where he is not familiar with lawyers and he is grabbed by all sorts of persons who take him to lawyers. You know what I mean. All these things are very unsatisfactory and call for speedy redress.

I would have expected that if Government were really serious, they would take steps to secure the requisite majority for the passage of this Bill here today. It is no argument that because it has been moved by a private Member, therefore, it must be circulated for eliciting public opinion. This question has long been a public question and the fact that a private Member moved it does not make any difference. I would rather suggest the other alternative, that the debate might be adjourned to some other date and then Government may arrange for the requisite majority being present. That way I think we can have speedy passage of the Bill. If we circulate it for eliciting public opinion, the result will be that we will have to refer it to a Select Committee, then the Committee will have to report and then it will have to pass through the two Houses. Thus within the life of the present Parliament, we will not get this Bill through at all. It means, in other words, that whatever the necessity may be, the Bill will be shelved for the life of the present Parliament. That would be very unfortunate.

On the other hand, it is very widely recognised that an amendment of this kind is necessary. I believe the Government itself would not be against it on principle. If that is so, it can be easily arranged that if today we cannot have the requisite majority, we can have an adjournment of the discussion and later on, say Friday next or Saturday next, we

can take up this Bill with the requisite number of Members present and vote it. It would be very unfortunate if this Bill gets shelved for the life of this Parliament and even thereafter, for I do not know whether Shri Pattabhi Raman will be nominated or not. Then it will lack a sponsor in the next Parliament. I do not know what will happen.

Therefore, I would suggest that the Bill be adopted; if there is any difficulty today, let the debate be adjourned and let us have sufficient number of Members next time.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I am sorry we have to move a Motion for circulation for eliciting public opinion. So far as public opinion is concerned, I believe there is no doubt whatever that it is entirely in favour of the Bill which is before the House. In fact, those who are most competent to pronounce an opinion on a question of this kind have already expressed their opinion in the body of that Report which is known as the Law Commission's Report, on the recommendations contained in which my hon. friend has based this Bill itself.

Yet, there are certain practical difficulties which we must recognise. This is a Bill to amend the Constitution and is being brought in this Session just now when probably the voting strength which is required for getting it through the House may not be easily available. It is better, therefore, that the whole community should know that a Bill of this kind is going to come up before the House next session. Then I am sure the parties will keep their Members present and it will be voted by the House.

Also there is one advantage in eliciting public opinion. This is a thing which requires to be published, circulated and advertised. That purpose will be served by this Motion. Therefore, I support the Motion moved by my hon. friend, Shri Morarka.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): I whole-heartedly support this Bill because it has been exercising the minds of lawyers and clientele for a very long time because we have not been able to go and agitate our grievances in a court which is nearby.

The Bill, as it is framed, deals with the aspect of the seat of Government. It says:

> "Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed as excluding the jurisdiction of the High Court or any State in respect of any order passed by any authority inside the State, whether such order has been dealt with in appeal or revision by any authority outside the State or not".

As regards the seat of Government, I want to make certain observations. He has narrated the whole gamut of the law from the beginning up-to-date so far as this aspect is concerned and the House has been posted with up-to-date developments. My only submission is that the seat of Government is not to be determined for taking any cause of action. The seat for the Government of India has been nowhere mentioned. But as far as the working of the Constitution is concerned, the seat of the Government of India is only Delhi. We should not be guided by the aspect of seat, but by the cause of action where it arises. The entire geographical territory of India is governed by our Constitution. The Government of India functions not only in Delhi but in every part of India. The President acts through the Governors in the States, who function through the Ministries, and the Ministry is in control of every corner of the State. Thus, the writ of the Government of India runs over the entire country. As such, if a person feels aggrieved by an action or order of an officer of the Government of India, he can certainly apply for mandamus or any other writ before a High Court, at least he should be

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy].

able to. But the difficulty is that though the Government of India functions through the States just as the Secretary of State did in the olden days through the Viceroy or Governor-General down to the district Collectors, unfortunately in our Constitution we have made a provision that any action against the Government of India should be instituted only in Delhi. That is why we have to come forward with an amendment of the kind, for which Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman has taken the initiative. Any suit against a State Government can be filed within the territory of the State in its High Court, though even here there is an exception in the case of Punjab, as its High Court is situate in Delhi.

15 hrs.

Unfortunately, some of the hon. Members have expressed doubt about the ultimate passing of this Bill. Even if it is shelved, I suggest the baby be passed on to the Government. They should be asked to come forward with such a Bill in this or the next Parliament. It is very difficult for a private Member to muster bare majority and a two-third majority of members present. Even Government finds it difficult at times. Therefore, this task of bringing such a Bill should be taken up by the Government.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan has also introduced a Bill, and it is almost the same as that of Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman. Even their initials are the same! Now that Shri Morarka has moved for the circulation of the Bill that is now under consideration, it may not be proper for me to make a motion or suggest that the two Bills might be circulated together for eliciting public opinion, but if that is at all possible, I would welcome it. The only difference between the two is that one refers to authority while the other refers to jurisdiction. The two Bills being circulated together would better achieve the purpose of eliciting public opinion, as the scope of both would be taken into consideration. If only the Bill now under consideration is circulated, it may well be that later the other Bill may be held to be out of order, being on the same subject. That is why I am suggesting this step.

Lastly, I wish to express my grateful thanks to Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman for bringing forward this Bill, because this has been agitating the minds of people in all the States, as they have to spend a lot of money in coming to Delhi and filing the case in the Supreme Court. More often than not cases go by default as the persons concerned cannot afford to incur the heavy expenditure involved in fighting the case in Delhi, not the least part of which is the fees payable to the lawyers. In order to remove all these difficulties and inconveniences, I hope this Bill will ultimately be passed into law.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): I heartily support the motion for circulation moved by Shri Morarka. Public opinion has to be elicited. No doubt, the need for a measure like this has been felt by the public and expressed by the various bodies, but only the exact terms of the Bill would enable them to express their views on the subject, and I am sure the opinions of the various learned bodies, advocates etc., would be very useful to the Government as well as this House.

Reference was made to my Bill. My Bill is very much wider in scope and that is why I thought I should bring it forward. If that also can simultaneously go for eliciting public opinion, I should be only too happy. Otherwise, I shall take recourse to the normal procedure obtaining here.

The introduction of these two Bills is a commentary on the extraordinary slowness of governmental machinery. Though the Government's attitude is sympathetic and public opinion favour-

able, we have not been able to move in this matter. The machinery is so slow by its very composition that nothing seems to be possible of achievement. That is why, when one would have expected the Government itself to have initiated such a measure and get it passed, we have to come forward with it. We are like doctors trying to treat an unwilling patient, make him take the proper medicine. We have to persuade him to take it.

The non-official hour has become a kind of legislative loudthinking, and we have to use this for converting the Government in slow stages to our views. Therefore though I am somewhat disappointed at the slowness of the procedure, I am sure that ultimately we will be able to have a measure of the type we want. That would make all courts equal, and there would be no discrimination directly or indirectly, in the matter of their being able to give relief to the aggrieved persons.

I warmly support the proposal that this Bill should be sent for circulation.

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): I am in considerable sympathy with the amendment which is sought to be introduced by the Bill. As has been mentioned by the hon. Mover in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, this has been strongly supported by the Law Commission, and the Supreme Court themselves have made such a suggestion in a majority judgment.

It is not possible for us now to argue as Shri N. R. Muniswamy has done that the High Court does have jurisdiction with respect to matters where the cause of action arises within its jurisdiction because that point has been considered by the Supreme Court and negatived. The law declared by the Supreme Court is law for the land and therefore, that must be regarded as binding for all time and final interpretation of the Constitution unless it is changed by a constitutional amendment. I may inform the hon. Members that amendment of article 226 is under the very active consideration of the Government and personally nothing will give me greater pleasure than the fact that such an amendment finds a place in the Constitution before my tenure in this Ministry comes to an end. It will be seen that this amendment is to article 226 which forms part of chapter V of Part 6 which, under article 368, requires ratification by the States. Before the constitutional amendment becomes effective such a procedure will have to be adopted. Under these circumstances, I accept the motion for circulation firstly, for the reason that today it will not be possible for us to consider the Bill because we do not have enough colleagues in attendance. But what appeals to me more is the other reason which has been mentioned by Shri C. R. Narasimhan who sponsored a similar motion. We shall be grateful for any suggestions that may be made for the amendment of article 226. Government are considering several drafts of amendments to article 226 and I may mention that we are not completely satisfied with any of them because we want to introduce an amendment which gives power to a High Court to act as it acts in the case of an order of the State Government. It is logical that if the local High Court has a power in respect of an act of the State Government subject to its jurisdiction, then it should similarly have the power in respect of the Government of India also. It is an advantage not only to the citizen who comes up to the High Court but equally convenient to the Government department. Just as a citizen should come all the way from distant Kerala or Assam or Madras to make a grievance against an act of the Government of India to the East Punjab High Court, similarly the Government of India, in order to defend their action have also to bring the records and officers and other things necessary all the way from Kerala or Assam. So, Government are viewing the amendment

[Shri Hajarnavis].

with a great deal of sympathy and we would be grateful for any suggestion made by the various judicial authorities or learned people as Shri C. R. Narasimhan mentioned . . .

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Learned bodies.

Shri Hajarnavis: Yes, learned bodies, who would give us their advice as to how our object may best be achieved. With these words, again thanking the hon. Member who has quickened the pace of the Constitution amendment with which I am personally in a great deal of sympathy I accept the motion for circulation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st October, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

15.16 hrs.

SIKH GURDWARAS BILL

Sardar A. S Saigal (Janjgir): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the better administration of Sikh Gurdwaras situated in different States of Indian Union and for inquiries into matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, thirty members from this House, namely, Sardar Hukam Singh, Sardar Iqbal Singh, Sardar G. S. Musafir, Sardar Ajit Singh Sarhadi, Sardar Bahadur Singh, Sardar Ajit Singh Bhatinda, Sardar Daljit Singh, Sardar Joginder Singh, Shri Diwan Chand Sharma, Raja Bahadur Birendra Bahadur Singh, Dr. Vijaya Anand of Vizianagaram, Shri Ram Garib Singh, Shri H. C. Heda, Smt. Manjula Devi, Shri Jhulan Sinha, Shri S. N. Dwivedy, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Shri Narendra Bhai Nathwani, Shri Manek Lal Maganlal Gandhi, Shri V. P. Nayar, Shri C. D. Pande, Shri N. G. Goray, Shri Nath Pai, Dr. M. S. Aney, Dr. G. S. Melkote, Shri Jaganatha Rao, Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Shri A. K. Sen, and the Mover Shri A. S. Saigal,

and fifteen Members from Rajya Sabha,

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make, and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was never consulted. But I have no objection.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: As regards the Sikh Members, I have not consulted anybody.

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Then there is no compliance with the rules; he cannot take it for granted that because a Member is Sikh so he will consent to serve on the Select Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now that he will have to read out the names we

will see; Shri D. C. Sharma is here and others are here... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): He has consulted everyone of them and got their permission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Did he read out the name of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri? Did he take his consent?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I told him that I was going to move this Bill and he said that I could do so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might have said so. Did he consent to serve in the Select Committee?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: He is the Home Minister; his presence is very necessary.

Shri Hajarnavis: Did he consult Shri A. K. Sen?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: He is the Law Minister; naturally he should be there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, he has to assign duties to these Ministers also; because he is the Law Minister or Home Minister therefore, he must be put in the Select Committee? The consent of a Member is to be taken before he is included in the Select Committee. It would not be compliance of the provisions that are there, if only it presupposes that because one is the Home Minister and the other is the Law Minister, they would give consent to it. Supposing they do not wish such a Bill to be brought forward, they may not give consent to it.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: The Law Ministry is responsible for this Bill and if the Law Minister is not included, I do not think the Bill will get through.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not say that they should not be included, but the preliminary requirement is that anyone who is included here, must have given his consent. His consent must have been obtained.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I have already taken the consent of the majority of the Members or more than that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not to be decided by a majority. Does he mean to say that the minority must follow the majority if the majority has given consent?

Shri Narasimhan: Let him read only those names of Members who have given their consent and not others.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; he may only give the names of those whom he has consulted and who have given consent. Afterwards, perhaps he might enlarge the list by another motion, but now only the names of those who have given consent should be read.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: There are Members outside. You can ring the bell and they will come and they will say whether they have given the consent or not.

Shri Hajarnavis: A certain procedure has got to be followed. The hon. Member must conform to a certain procedure and discharge his duty with a certain amount of responsibility.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: With a sense of responsibility, I am saying that I have consulted these Members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Which Members?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: If I go through the opinions received on the Bill.

Shri Hajarnavis: My point of order remains.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Hajarnavis: The point of order is, he cannot move a resolution or motion referring it to the Select Committee or Joint Committee, unless he has secured the consent of all the Members whom he proposes. The hon. Member himself has said that he has not secured the consent of all the Members whose names he read.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is correct; consent must be obtained beforehand, if those names are to be included in the list of Members of the Joint Committee. That must be done. If he has not obtained the consent of some Members, they cannot be included. He must let us know who have given their consent to the Bill and who have not given their consent.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Of course, the Law Ministry and the Home Ministry, have to be represented.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a question of which Ministry is to be included. It is the name of the Minister concerned that is necessary. The Ministry as such is not included.

Shri Hajarnavis: We come here as Members of the Lok Sabha and as Members we should be included.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: They have already given their consent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can give him some time; he can go round and satisfy himself as to who are those who have given consent and who are those who have not given consent. Otherwise, the Bill cannot be taken up. The objection raised by the Minister is a valid one.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: As regards Sardar Iqbal Singh, Giani G. S. Musafir, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh and Shri Daljit Singh are concerned, they have given their consent.

Shri Hajarnavis: We are interested in knowing who are those who have given consent and who have not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, let him omit the names of Members who have not given consent. Has Shri D. C. Sharma given consent?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji given his consent?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: He has already expressed his wish to join the Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Vijaya Ananda?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: He has given his consent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ram Garib?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Heda?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: He has already given his consent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Jhulan Sinha?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: He is here.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He has given his consent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri M. L. Dwivedy?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Yes: Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and Shri Nathwani have also given their consent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he could tell us who has not given consent. Has Shri M. M. Gandhi given his consent?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I have not consulted him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri V. P. Nayar?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I have consulted him.

An Hon. Member: Has he given his consent?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Shri C. D. Pande has also given his consent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is, you have consulted some Members. Whether they have given consent or not is to be known.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I consult them. They say 'Yes.' So, I say, 'Yes.'

Shri D. C. Sharma: When he says that he has consulted, it means that he has got their consent.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Shri Goray, Shri Nath Pai, Dr. M. S. Aney, Dr. Melkote and Shri Jaganatha Rao have all given their consent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All absentees have been put down!

Sardar A. S. Saigal: There is nobody here. It is not my fault.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and Shri A. K. Sen?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I have not taken their consent.

Shri Narasimhan: What about Sardar Majithia?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I have taken his consent.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): The motion is that the report be submitted on the last day of the first week of the next session. Usually we commence our session on a Monday and the last day will then be a Sunday. I do not know whether there is any rule corresponding to the Section of the Limitation Act by which this period can be extended to the next Monday following!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Last day means the last working day.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: If you go through the opinions received from various States on this Bill, they will be interesting. For instance, in paper I, you will find the opinion from Sardar Seva Singh, B. Com., LL.B., advocate in Andhra Pradesh. He writes as follows:

> "The Bill which intends to have in legislation of a uniform type has been the long-cherished wish the Sikh community as a whole. There is complete unanimity on the point from all quarters. It is obviously based on sound, democratic principles. The proposed Bill will not only save and secure the valuable properties and endowments of the Sikh Gurdwaras in different parts of our country, but will also secure better administration for the future of all such religious places."

In the same way, you will find in paper III, the opinions expressed by West Bengal, Bombay, Mysore, Orissa, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh Governments. There are some comments as regards some of the clauses and they differ in regard to some clauses, but they have already given their opinion that these clauses may be changed.

In the same way, in paper IV, you will find the opinions of Assam, Rajasthan, Manipur, Jammu and Kashmir, Madras, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh has gone thoroughly into this Bill and many changes have been suggested by them. Some of the gurdwaras situated in Uttar Pradesh have also given their view points to the Government. So, unless the Bill goes to the Joint Committee, it will be difficult to come to some conclusions.

A most important view point which has been received is shown in the statement showing the suggestions made by the Punjab Government on the Sikh Gurdwaras Bill, 1958. It is a most important opinion which has been received by the Government of Punjab. Going through the clauses of the Bill, I find that there is a

[Sardar A. S. Saigal].

necessity that the Bill should be referred to a Joint Committee. For this, I am moving that the Bill may be sent to the Joint Committee. The names of Members from this House on this committee have been already mentioned by me. Beyond this, I have no comment to make on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion is now before the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my first duty this afternoon is to pay my humble tribute to Sardar Saigal. I think what Shri Saigal is going to do is something monumental. We are all doing small things in small ways and if we total up all that we have done during the last five years, we will come to the conclusion that the total is not much. But by presenting this Bill to the House, by eliciting opinions on this Bill from all over India and now by making a motion that this Bill should be referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses, Sardar Saigal is doing something which I think will be memorable not only in the annals of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, but also in the annals of socio-religious legislation.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons given in this Bill is of very far-reaching significance.

15.34 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA *in the Chair*]

There is only one thing to which I take exception. He says:

> "The Sikh Gurdwaras, both historic and other, are situated and scattered in almost all States and parts of India and are held in great esteem and reverence by the entire Sikh community."

I know some of these gurdwaras, the great temples of the Sikhs, and I have visited some of them. It has been my good fortune to pay a pilgrimage to some of these gurdwaras. It was a stroke of good fortune that I was able to visit that great gurdwara Nander Sahib, which is now in Andhra Pradesh. I have paid a pilgrimage to some of these historic gurdwaras. I have also visited some of the gurdwaras situated in small towns and small villages. Whether they are massive and imposing buildings and marvels of architecture or small buildings, all these gurdwaras show the great devotion of the Sikh community. They show the inherent religious spirit which is to be found in the Sikh community.

But I would respectfully submit that these gurdwaras are held in esteem and reverence not only by the Sikh community, but also by the Hindus. The Hindus have as much reason to look upon these gurdwaras as places of worship demanding reverence as the Sikh community. Therefore, the gurdwaras belong to all. They belong to all those persons who have faith in God, in the efficacy of worship and prayer. They belong to all and I am very glad that this Bill is being brought forward to make these gurdwaras scattered all over India conform to one kind of law.

Of course, there is some kind of legislation already prevalent in Punjab. From what I know, it has been working very satisfactorily. Of course, people demand some amendments here and there. Sardar Saigal wants that we should have one uniform legislation covering all the gurdwaras to be found in all parts of India. For instance, I referred to the Nander Sahib. There is also a gurdwara in Patna. There are gurdwaras everywhere. Now we want that all these gurdwaras should be brought under one law. One of the purposes of this piece of legislation is that there should be uniformity in the performance of Sikh rites and ceremonies in the gurdwaras. I have nothing to say on that point, because I am not well-versed so far as Sikh rites and ceremonies are concerned. I think Sardar Saigal is more competent to speak on

this subject than myself. Since he thinks that there is some need for uniformity, I take it that the need must be there. There is no doubt that we do need all those things which are stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I hope this Bill, when passed into law, will make for better administration of these gurdwaras.

This Bill has been before the public for a long time. We have now got five books which contain the opinions of the States and of knowledgeable persons about this Bill. I think this Bill has been welcomed in every part of India. It has found favour with everyone who has gone through it. Of course, people have tried to suggest some changes and improvements here and there. All those things will be gone into by the Joint Committee. But there is no doubt that Sardar Saigal has made this problem an all-India problem and has, therefore, done real service to the Sikh community and to other communities.

One of the great problems that faces us today in India is that we must preserve the sanctity of our places of worship whether those places of worship belong to Hindus, Christians or to anybody else. We must see that they are places where people go for worship and for nothing else. Those places should not be made use of for purposes other than spiritual or religious purposes. They should not be used for purposes which are political or otherwise. I think, Sir, if this Bill is passed, those places of worship, not only gurudwaras but other places of worship also, will become real places of worship where people will go only for spiritual edification.

I think, Sir, this Bill has been drafted with great care. I do not think any private Member has given any Bill of this kind. I think every kind of necessity that one may meet with here has been found in this Bill. I would, therefore, say that I support the motion of Shri Saigal for reference of this Bill to a Joint Committee.

I am told that there will be some use if the consideration of this Bill is postponed for some time. Well, I do not think that there should be any objection to it. Though I think on the face of it the Bill is a very good one, if it can serve the purpose to have it postponed I think it may be postponed for some time so that the Bill can become a little more useful and we can get a little more help from other States and other persons for making this Bill as perfect as possible.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the debate on this Bill be adjourned *sine die*".

I hope the Mover will accept this motion.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Sir, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has moved that the debate on the Sikh Gurdwara Bill may be postponed for some time. Taking into consideration the circumstances that obtain now and also the things that are going on, in my own view I think it is desirable that I should request the House to allow me to postpone discussion on this Bill.

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patna): May I know the reasons?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: There are reasons. If the hon. Member will only go through the various columns in the newspapers he will know the reasons.

Mr. Chairman: Many times things which we know are not made more explicit. Is the Mover agreeing to postpone the consideration of the Bill *sine die*?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Yes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Postpone it to the next session.

Mr. Chairman: Let us be clear when I put the motion.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: When I moved the motion, Sir, I did not mean that the Bill should be scuttled. Let it remain and be taken up later on. I only say that for the time being its consideration should be postponed.

Shri Hajarnavis: You can either name the period or do not name any period at all.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I moved my motion without naming any period.

Mr. Chairman: That is *sine die*. I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the debate on this Bill be adjourned *sine die*."

The motion was adopted.

15.43 hrs.

FIXATION OF PRICE OF FOOD GRAINS BILL

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for fixation of prices of foodgrains be taken into consideration."

Sir, it will appear from the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill that the Bill is intended mainly for two purposes. The main purpose is to give encouragement to the growth of food production in this country. The other important idea behind this Bill is to save the growers from exploitation by unscrupulous traders and others engaged in the business of procuring food.

It will not be very appropriate for me to take the time of the House by quoting a large number of figures that have been supplied to us in the various publications by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. But I may just quote only a few figures to show the gravity of the situation and the need for having a Bill like this. If you just have a look at the figures of production of foodgrains during the last two years you will very easily realise how the figures have been fluctuating and how there is need for regulating the prices whereby the production of foodgrains in this country will rise. I am quoting the figures for the last 9 to 10 years. In 1950 the total production of foodgrains in this country was 54,48,000 tons and import of foodgrains in the same year was of the order of 21,25,000 tons. In 1951 the figures were 50,22,000 tons and 47,25,000 tons—fall in production and rise in imports. In 1952 the production was 51,75,000 tons and import for that year was 38,64,000 tons. I would not like to tire the House by quoting all the figures, though I have got the figures from 1950 up to the present time. The prices have been fluctuating. When the prices are going up the production rises; when the prices go down, the production suffers. This shows that the question of production of foodgrains is very intimately related to the price structure obtaining in the land.

I have introduced this Bill to draw the attention of the Government to the extreme necessity of having a stable food price policy in the country. We have had the experience of having minimum prices for certain other commodities. For instance, the House has been debating off and on, practically during every season, the price of sugarcane. There was a time when the price of sugar-cane was not regulated by law and then the condition of the sugar-cane growers in the country was as chaotic as it is now in the case of other foodgrains in this country. Since then, Government have fixed the statutory minimum price for sugar-cane and the production of sugar-cane has been steadily rising. So, there has been hardly any complaint of exploitation of cane-growers by the factory owners or others.

As I said, the main purpose of this Bill is the increased production of

foodgrains in this country. I will quote a few other figures to show how backward we are in this respect. I have with me figures of the caloric value of the food consumed in our country as well as in some other advanced countries. There also the position does not seem to have improved to any great extent. The figures are as follows:

Year	India	Canada	U.K.	U.S.A.	Japan
1951-53	1740	3050	3090	3150	1960
1954-56	1837	3160	3260	3140	1980
1956-57	1880	3140	3270	3150	2110

Naturally, the health of the country is not as it should have been or as it should be.

The production of foodgrains in India is fluctuating all these years. The prices are so unstable that they do not inspire confidence in the grower. It is not in quantity of food alone that we are lacking; in the caloric value of the food consumed also we are backward; as I have proved by quoting the figures just now. We have to import a very large quantity of food from abroad, because our production is inadequate and is so fluctuating. It will not be safe for any Government, especially for a Government with welfare ideas, to depend upon this sort of food production in this country.

I will quote a few more figures to show how much we are spending on the subsidy that we are giving on food imported from outside. I am quoting all these figures from the publications supplied by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. The figures are as follows:

Year	Subsidy
	Rs.
1946-47 . . .	20,64,90,000
1947-48 . . .	23,51,40,000
1948-49 . . .	43,66,30,000
1952-53 . . .	22,78,70,000
1959-60 . . .	2,81,80,000

So, these huge amounts spent on subsidising food imported from outside tells a very sorry tale. So, my scheme is intended to conserve our resources and, at the same time, give encouragement to our producers.

This Bill is also intended to safeguard the grower from the exploitation of the middle people, who purchase foodgrains from the farmers at a lower price and then sell it to the consumer at a high price, making money out of this transaction. I have, therefore, pressed in this Bill that a statutory minimum price, a fair and economic price, be fixed for the foodgrains produced in this country so that these unscrupulous people who deal in foodgrains may not be able to exploit the grower any more. There has not been any improvement in the condition of the grower after our attainment of independence. He has to be saved from exploitation. Those who are in charge of the destiny of the country have a duty to perform to them, and that duty demands that there should be statutory protection for the fruits of their labour.

I will fortify myself by reading a very small quotation from the report of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1957-58. I will not quote the whole chapter; I will just read a small paragraph from this report to show how important it is to fix the price of foodgrains statutorily. The whole position has been set out on pages 91 and 92 of the report. I will read only para 716 which says:

> "We would like to reiterate that the prices at which the Foodgrains Stabilisation Organisation would be prepared to buy should be economic prices and should be kept reasonably stable to give confidence to the producers."

From this it would appear that the need to regulate the prices of foodgrains by law is very great and is in the interests not only of the growers but also of the whole nation.

[Shri Jhulan Sinha].

16 hrs.

There are three types of growers in this country as elsewhere. There are those who grow less than what they themselves require for their own consumption. Then there are growers who are self-suffifficient in respect of their consumption. Then there are the surplus growers. This Bill deals only with those who are surplus growers, that is, who produce not only for their own consumption but also for those who want it. The case of surplus growers in this country, as elsewhere, has always attracted the attention of the authorities or the Government of the land. If we do not encourage them by proper methods and if we do not give them incentives to grow more, we have naturally to expect that production will go down. In the state of things obtaining in our country that will be a suicidal step for us to take. For those who are importing foodgrains from outside, who are subsidising foodgrains partly produced in this country and partly imported from other countries and who are living on a marginal caloric value of food, who are just keeping their body and soul together, for a nation like this it will be very suicidal to ignore the price factor in foodgrains.

We all know that the population of our country is growing by leaps and bounds. We have taken certain measures to augment our resources of foodgrains either by land reforms that we have effected or by irrigation or by manufacturing of manure and by giving other facilities to the growers. But in spite of that the figures of production that are available with us do not show a very bright prospect because of the basic fact that the growth of population is much more in proportion than the production of foodgrains in the country. The lands that have been brought under the plough either by reclamation or by irrigation and other methods of scientific cultivation do not give the same proportion of production as the growth of population in the country. Every year we find that about 50 lakhs of people are being added to the nation's population which means that every year we have to feed 50 lakhs of mouths more than in the previous year. The production of foodgrains in the country does not keep pace with the growth of population in the land. That is the situation which we have to face. Then, how can we meet it? We have to give proper incentives to the grower. Then only we can expect that we will be able to meet it.

It has been said that the cultivator in this country is very conservative. We all know it. They also know it and are not in the least shy of confessing it. But once the conservative grower finds that a particular thing is in his interest, it is very difficult to check him from following that path. We have seen that in the case of increase in the yield of sugarcane and other foodgrains by the use of irrigation facilities, manure and other developed agricultural methods. Now what is the position? We find that the consumption of manure in this country has grown beyond what we have been able to produce by the installation of these numerous fertiliser factories and we have still to import fertilisers from outside. There was a time when these things were taboo in the land. But once the grower has been convinced of the utility of these things, it is very difficult to check his extreme desire to use these things. The conservatism that is ours is certainly a good thing. That has kept us alive all these years in adverse circumstances of these long centuries. But that conservatism is breakable only on the ground of experience. That experience has taught us that these facilities for the development of agricultural production require to be enhanced at a very rapid rate. The main incentive for the development of these things will be given by the fixation of prices of the produce that the growers are going to have.

From the provisions of the Bill it will appear that what is demanded here and what is conceived in the Report of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee is that the prices of foodgrains should be economic and fair and should be fixed ahead of the sowing season. Merely fixing the price when the produce is in the market will not be very helpful. It is the grower who has to grow and not the market people, who bring it from the growers and sell it to the consumers. The growers will have confidence in the price of their produce only if the price is fixed well in advance of the sowing season. This Bill, therefore, aims at fixing the price of foodgrains well in advance of time in the interest of production of more foodgrains and in the interest of saving the growers from the unscrupulous exploiters who are so much at large in the whole country.

From a perusal of the provisions of the Bill it will appear that 'food grains' means paddy, wheat, Gram, maize and their products and includes Jawar, Bajra and other coarse grains used for consumption by human beings for maintenance of life. These are the staple foodgrains that are consumed in the country, the coarse foodgrains as we call them as also the fine grains. I have proposed in this Bill that the Central Government shall fix the price of food grains in time and 'in time', as given here, means sufficiently ahead of the sowing season.

This Bill also makes provision for penalising those people who sell, purchase or aid and abet the sale and purchase of food grains at a price lower than that fixed by the Government. It provides that they shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months. The punishment is given only as a deterrent to the unscrupulous behaviour of those who deal in these things.

I will not add to what I have just now said beyond saying that the price factor of foodgrains in this country is a factor which is practically universally accepted. I hope we in this House, will cut across party lines and come out with a generous support to the measure that I am proposing.

With these words I commend my Bill for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for fixation of prices of food grains be taken into consideration."

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, श्री झूलन सिंह का बिल तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के एक मुख्य पहलू अर्थात् मूल्यों के निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में एक विशेष प्रकाश डालता है और इसलिए वह एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है ।

अफसोस की बात यह है कि भारत सरकार की तरफ से बार बार यह ऐलान किया गया कि वह किसानों के उत्पादन का मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिए किसी कमेटी के निर्माण पर विचार कर रही है । तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना जब वह बनने के स्टेज में थी तब इस तरह की घोषणा भारत सरकार की तरफ से की गई थी । खाद्य मन्त्री श्री स० का० पाटिल की तरफ से ऐसी घोषणा हुई थी । हालत यह है कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रकाशित हो गई है और उस के ड्राफ्ट प्लान पर एक दफा पार्लियामेंट में बहस हो चुकी है और अभी तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की रिपोर्ट को हाउस में पेश होने में दो, तीन दिन बाकी हैं और दूसरी दफा फिर उस पर यहां बहस की जायगी लेकिन अभी तक सरकार इस विषय में कोई निश्चय नहीं कर सकी है । यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी का सत्तर फीसदी भाग हैं, उनके उत्पादन का मूल्य निर्धारित करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की कोई नीति नहीं है । उन लोगों को अपने भाग्य पर छोड़ दिया जाता है । उन की पैदावार—गेहूं,

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

बाजरा, जौ, चावल आदि—जिस भाव पर भी बिके, सरकार को उससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । इस का नतीजा यह है कि किसान जब कभी अपने परिश्रम से अच्छी फसल पैदा करता है, तो उसको अपने श्रम का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता है ।

इसी के साथ साथ एक दूसरी समस्या है, जिस पर इस बिल में कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है और मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार का ध्यान उधर जाये । जब भी किसान की फ़सल उसके घर में जाती है, तो फसल के दाम कम हो जाते हैं और जब वह किसान के यहां से बीच के लोगों के, व्यापारियों के हाथ में चली जाती है, तो उसके दाम बढ़ने लगते हैं । नतीजा यह है कि एक तरफ तो अन्न के उत्पादक की लूट होती है, शोषण होता है और दूसरी तरफ़ अन्न के उपभोक्ताओं का—गांवों में रहने वाले २५, ३० सैकड़ा उन लोगों का, जिनके पास या तो जमीन नहीं है, या इतने जमीन नहीं कि वे उचित मात्रा में अन्न पैदा कर सकें, और शहरों के १८ फ़ीसदी उन लोगों का, जो खुद अन्न पैदा नहीं करते हैं और जो दूसरे देशों में लगे हुए हैं—शोषण होता है । अगर हम हिसाब लगायें, तो हिन्दुस्तान में जितना उत्पादन हो रहा है ग़ल्ले का, उसमें फ़सल और ग़ैर-फ़सल के दामों में—फ़सल के समय और फ़सल के बाद के दामों में—सिर्फ पांच रुपये का फ़र्क पड़ने पर, जैसा कि अक्सर पड़ जाया करता है, ४०० करोड़ रुपये सालाना की लूट किसान और उपभोक्ता की हो जाया करती है । यह एक ऐसी स्थिति है, जिस पर सरकार को गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करने की जरूरत है ।

हम तेल, शक्कर और कपड़े आदि वस्तुओं की मूल्य-नीति पर विचार करते हैं । सरकार की तरफ से ऐसी कमेटियां बनी हुई हैं, जो यह तय करती हैं कि तेल, कपड़े, शक्कर, लोहे और कारखानों में बनी हुई दूसरी चीजों का मूल्य कब क्या हो । लेकिन यह अफ़सोस की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सत्तर फ़ीसदी आबादी जिस चीज को पैदा करती है, उसके दाम निर्धारित करने की ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया है और कोई कमेटी बनाने की तरफ़ कोई सक्रिय कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है । मुझे खुशी है कि कुछ लोग ऐसा सोचते हैं कि किसान की पैदावार के दाम निर्धारित किये जाने चाहिए ।

यह देख कर अफ़सोस होता है कि जब पिछले दिनों खाद्य मन्त्री महोदय की तरफ़ से यह बात कही गई कि वह इस तरह की एक कमेटी बनाने पर विचार कर रहे हैं, जिसमें किसानों और सरकार के प्रतिनिधि और कुछ विशेषज्ञ होंगे और जो किसान की पैदावार के दाम निर्धारित करेगी, तो प्लानिंग कमीशन की तरफ से तुरन्त यह आपत्ति की गई कि इस तरह की कमेटी हमेशा ऐसी बात कहेगी, जिससे किसानों की पैदावार के दाम बढ़ते रहेंगे और अगर उसके दाम बढ़ते हैं, तो फिर योजना कभी भी सफल नहीं हो सकती है । यह कैसी अजीब दलील है । अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से इसका तात्पर्य यह है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन का थिंकिंग, उसका विचार यह है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान की योजना सफल करनी है, तो यहां के किसानों को अपनी पैदावार के उचित दाम नहीं मिलने चाहियें और अगर उनको उचित दाम मिलेंगे, तो योजना सफल नहीं होगी, क्योंकि उससे मुद्रा-स्फीति (इंफलेशन) बढ़ेगी, चीजों के दाम तेज हो जायेंगे और इस प्रकार योजना असफल हो जायगी । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह बहुत ही ग़लत नीति है और इसका अर्थ अन्न के उत्पादकों को, जो कि देश की आबादी का सत्तर फ़ीसदी हैं, उनके श्रम के उचित मूल्य से वंचित करना है—उन को अपने इस अधिकार से वंचित करना है कि उन को अपने श्रमका उचित और पूरा फल मिले ।

हम चाहते हैं कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उचित मात्रा में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन हो, अन्न के सम्बन्ध में देश आत्म-निर्भर हो, विदेशों से हम जो अन्न मंगा रहे हैं, वह न मंगाया जाये, इतना अन्न देश में पैदा हो । लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि देश में अन्न पैदा करने के कौन से साधन अपनाये जा रहे हैं । क्या किसानों में खाद के वितरण से ही देश में अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ जायगा ? क्या अंग्रेजी पत्रों में इस आशय के विज्ञापन छापने से कि किसान ज्यादा अन्न पदा करें, हम अन्न के बारे में आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेंगे ? मैं निवदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह तरीका नहीं है अधिक उत्पादन करने का । अगर अधिक उत्पादन करना है, तो किसानों को कुछ सुविधायें देनी पड़ेंगी, उन को प्रोत्साहन देना पड़ेगा उन को यह बताना पड़ेगा कि कि उनको अपने श्रम का उचित फल मिलेगा, अपनी पैदावार का उचित मूल्य मिलेगा ।

मान लीजिये कि इस साल गेहूं बीस रुपये मन बिक रहा है—वास्तव में वह १६, १७ रुपये मन आजकल बिक रहा है—और किसान ने अगले साल आज से ड्योढ़ी फसल पैदा की—यदि आज वह १०० मन गेहूं पैदा कर रहा है, तो अगले साल १५० मन पैदा की—और उसके बाद जब वह बाजार में जाता है, तो गेहूं की कीमत १२, १३ रुपये मन रह जाती है, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि उस को अपने श्रम का फल नहीं मिला और बीच के लोग ही उस को ले गये । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण समस्या है और सरकार को इस पर गम्भीरता-पूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए कि क्या अब वह समय नहीं आ गया है कि यदि हम पंचवर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाना चाहते हैं और देश को खाद्यान्न के विषय में आत्म निर्भर बनाना चाहते हैं, तो ऐसी नीति निर्धारित की जाये, जिससे खाद्यान्न के उत्पादक को अपने श्रम का उचित फल मिल सके । जब तक उस को उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलेगा, जब तक उस को प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलगा कि वह अधिक अन्न उपजाये, जब तक उस को इस बात का विश्वास नहीं दिलाया जायगा कि अधिक अन्न उपजाने का नतीजा यह नहीं होगा कि गल्ले के दाम गिर जायेंगे और उसको हानि उठानी पड़ेगी, तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है । अगर कारखानों में बनी चीजों के दाम न गिरें, लोहे, सीमेंट, कपड़े के दाम कम न हों, उत्पादन बढ़ जाने के बावजूद चीनी के दाम न गिरें, किसान की जरूरतों को पूरा करने की चीजों के दाम कम न हों, लेकिन खाद्यान्नों के दाम गिर जायें, तो नतीजा यह होगा कि उस के श्रम का उचित फल उस को नहीं मिलेगा । जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार इस बात पर गम्भीरता-पूर्वक विचार करे ।

जहां तक मूल्यों के निर्धारण का सम्बन्ध है, यह कह देना ही—जैसा कि श्री झूलन सिंह ने कहा है—काफी नहीं है कि फसल से काफी समय पहले दाम निश्चित कर दिये जायें । मूल्य-निर्धारण के सिद्धान्त को तय करने का काम सरकार पर छोड़ देना ठीक नहीं है । प्रश्न यह है कि किस सिद्धान्त पर दाम निश्चित किये जायें । सिद्धान्त यह होना चाहिए कि जो किसान खेती कर रहा है, उस को हम उचित मात्रा में इतना पैसा दे सकें कि जिससे वह अपनी जिन्दगी की गुजर बसर कर सके । केन्द्रीय सरकार के छोटे से छोटे कर्मचारी को जितना माहवार मिलता है, यदि उतना ही किसान को देने की व्यवस्था हो सके, तब जाकर किसान की पैदावार के उचित मूल्य निर्धारित करने की बात उठेगी । अभी सरकार की यह विचार धारा चल रही है कि खेती के उत्पादन के दाम बढ़ न पायें, इसलिये हम को सीलिंग लगानी चाहिए, सीमा बांधनी चाहिए । मैं समझता हूं कि यह उचित बात नहीं होगी । इस समस्या के समाधान के लिये एक कमेटी नियुक्त करनी पड़ेगी और उस में किसानों के प्रतिनिधि रहें । जब तक उस में किसानों के प्रतिनिधि

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

नहीं रहेंगे और उस में इस बात की जांच-पड़ताल नहीं की जायगी कि फ़सल शुरू होने के समय से लेकर खत्म होने के समय तक, आषाढ़ से लेकर वैशाख तक, एक मन गेहूं पैदा करने में कितना खर्च करना पड़ता है, तब तक किसानों के साथ न्याय नहीं हो सकेगा । मैं सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों और प्रवक्ताओं से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनमें से कोई भी ऐसा है, जो यह बता सके कि एक मन गेहूं, या चावल, या बाजरा, या जवार पैदा करने में किसानों को कितना खर्च करना पड़ता है । कोई नहीं बता सकता है । इस का कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं है । हमारे किसान पिछड़े हुए हैं और हिसाब रखना नहीं जानते हैं । उन का ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं है कि हम आठ घंटे काम करेंगे— वे सोलह घंटे काम करते हैं । इतना काम करने के बाद भी अगर उन को रुपया, सवा रुपया भी नहीं मिलेगा, जबकि छोटे से छोटे सरकारी कर्मचारी को तीन रुपया हम देना चाहते हैं, तो उन के साथ अन्याय होगा । इस सूरत में हम योजना को सफल बना सकेंगे, यह मौलिक सिद्धान्तों के खिलाफ़ होगा ।

किसान की पैदावार के दाम निर्धारित करने के लिये सैद्धान्तिक रूप से यह तय करना चाहिए कि सरकार की तरफ से एक कमेटी बनाई जाये, जो इन सब बातों की जांच पड़ताल करे और अपनी रिपोर्ट दे । हम देखते हैं कि टैरिफ कमीशन कारखानों की बनी हुई चीजों के बारे में लगातार विचार करता रहता है कि किस चीज का कब क्या मूल्य हो । आज से दस साल पहले सीमेंट की बोरी तीन रुपये में आती थी, जब कि आज सरकार की ओर से निर्धारित की हुई कीमत ७ रुपये बोरी है, जिस का अर्थ है कि इन दस सालों में उसका मूल्य चार रुपये बढ़ गया । जिस तरह टैरिफ कमीशन अन्य वस्तुओं के मूल्य तय करता है, उसी तरह सरकार किसान की पैदावार के दाम तय करने के लिये इस बात की जांच-पड़ताल क्यों नहीं कराती है कि एक साल में एक मन गेहूं, या चावल या दूसरी कोई चीज, पैदा करने में कितना खर्च करना पड़ता है । जब तक इस तरह का उसूल निर्धारित नहीं किया जाता है, सिद्धान्त निर्धारित नहीं किया जाता है तब तक किसान को उचित मूल्य मिलने का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं पैदा होता है । जरूरत इस बात की है कि किसान को उचित मूल्य उसकी फसल का मिले । असल चीज यह है कि कोई चाहे कुछ भी काम करता हो, नौकरी करता हो, व्यापार करता हो, खेती करता हो, उन सब का उद्देश्य यह है कि वे अपने जीवन के खर्चे जुटा सकें । जब तक आप उनको जीवन का खर्चा नहीं दिला सकते हैं और इसके लिये कुछ सिद्धान्त तय नहीं करते हैं, कुछ भी नहीं हो सकता है । दूसरों के लिए आपने यह सिद्धान्त तय कर रखा है कि वे प्राविडेंट फंड में पैसा कटायें, कुछ बचत करें । ऐसे वक्त के लिए जब कि उन पर कोई मुसीबत आ पड़े और वह उनके काम आ सके, तो किसान के लिए भी कोई ऐसी ही व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की जाती है । बचाने की बात कही जाती है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कभी इस बात को सोचा जाता है कि आजाद हुए हमको चौदह साल हो गये हैं और इन चौदह सालों में किसानों के कितने बेटे बड़े बड़े पदों पर पहुंच पाए हैं, कितने बेटों को शिक्षा मिल पाई है ? अगर आपने इसके बारे में कभी नहीं सोचा है और न ही इस का पता लगाने की कोशिश की है तो क्यों आप इसको अब नहीं करते हैं।

इन सारी समस्याओं पर विचार आप करें तो इस नतीजे पर पहुंचेंगे कि किसान की स्थिति ऐसी रही है कि वह अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाने की स्थिति में नहीं रहा है, अच्छी

जिन्दगी बसर करने की स्थिति में नहीं रहा है, संकट के समय के लिए कुछ बचा कर रखने की स्थिति में नहीं रहा है, । आखिर इस सब की क्या वजह है ? किसान पैदा करता है, सरकारी आंकड़े बताते हैं कि उत्पादन देश में बढ़ता जा रहा है, अन्न की मात्रा में निरन्तर वृद्धि होती जा रही है लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी किसान की हालत अच्छी नहीं है । इसकी वजह जब आप मालूम करने लगेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि इसका एक मात्र कारण यह है कि किसान के उत्पादन का सरकार की तरफ से कोई ऐसा मूल्य निर्धारित करने के सिद्धान्त तय नहीं है कि उसको उत्पादन व्यय से कम न मिले । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार को विश्वास है कि किसान की पैदावार के जो दाम उसको इस वक्त मिलते हैं, वे उसके उत्पादन व्यय से कहीं कम तो नहीं हैं ? इसको कोई भी नहीं बता सकता है कि ये दाम उत्पादन व्यय से कम हैं या अधिक हैं । सरकार को इस बात के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए और इसकी घोषणा करनी चाहिये कि वह एक कमेटी बनाने के लिये तैयार है किसान द्वारा उत्पादित चीजों के दाम तय करने के लिये और यह कमेटी निर्धारित करेगी कि किस वक्त किसान की किस पैदावार का उत्पादन मूल्य क्या है और उत्पादन मूल्य पर वह क्या मुनाफा उसको देना चाहती है और उसके बाद इसी हिसाब से उसके मूल्य निर्धारित वह करे ।

यह तो किसान की बात हुई । अब कहा जा सकता है कि किसान द्वारा उत्पादित वस्तु की कीमत निर्धारित करने की बात जब हम करते हैं तो उसी के साथ साथ उन लोगों का भी हमें ख्याल रखना होगा जो कि खाद्यान्न का उपभोग करते हैं, इसको खाते हैं । मैं इसको मानता हूं । मैं इससे इन्कार नहीं करता हूं । मैं स्वीकार करता हूं कि पचास प्रतिशत देश की जनता ऐसी है जो कि खाद्यान्न को खरीद कर खाती है, उसका उपभोग करती है । पचास प्रतिशत जनता ऐसी है जो खुद पैदा नहीं करती है । मैंने अभी कहा कि २५–३० प्रतिशत इसमें से गांवों में रहते हैं और १८–२० प्रतिशत शहरों में रहते हैं और ये खुद पैदा नहीं करते हैं । उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार की तरफ से यह भी निश्चित हो जाए कि एक फसल पर अगर गेहूं १६ रुपये मन बिकता है तो दूसरी फसल जब तक नहीं आ जाती है तब तक ढाई रुपये मन से ज्यादा किसी हालत में भी कीमत में वृद्धि नहीं हो सकेगी ।

अफसोस की बात यह है कि राज्य व्यापार योजना या स्टेट ट्रेडिंग की जब बात की जाती है तो उसमें भी मुनाफे की मात्रा काफी रहती है । यह बात गलत है फिर चाहे यह आयल का मामला हो, तेल का मामला हो, या चीनी का मामला हो या कोई और मामला हो । हमे देखना होगा कि सरकार खुद मुनाफा न करे । जब तक हम खुद मुनाफे की मात्रा कम नहीं करेंगे तब तक जो उपभोक्ता लोग हैं जो पचास प्रतिशत के करीब हैं, उनके दिमागों में यह भावना बनी रहेगी कि किसान को बढ़े हुए मूल्य मिल रहे हैं, किसान हमें कम दाम में नहीं दे रहे हैं और हमारा शोषण हो रहा है ।

इस वास्ते मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं । जहां पर किसान की पैदावार के दाम निर्धारित करने की जरूरत का सवाल है, वह जरूरी है लेकिन उसी के साथ साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि किसी किसान को किसी फसल पर जो मूल्य दिया जा रहा है, उसके बाद से दूसरी फसल आने तक एक निश्चित मात्रा तय कर दी जाए और वह मात्रा छः नए पैसे सेर से ज्यादा किसी सूरत में न हो और कह दिया जाए कि इससे अधिक भाव नहीं बढ़ेंगे । इसी में बीच के आदमी का मुनाफा शामिल होगा, सरकार के टैक्स शामिल होंगे, किसी वस्तु के एक जगह से दूसरी जगह लाने ले जाने का जो खर्चा है, वह शामिल होगा । ऐसा

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

करके आप उपभोक्ता को भी राहत दे सकेंगे और उत्पादक को भी राहत पहुंचा सकेंगे । अब समय है कि सरकार इस नीति पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करे और श्री झूलन सिंह के बिल का जो उद्देश्य है, उसको स्वीकार करे ।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): This Bill raises a very important point for the consideration of this House. It appears to be very simple, but the questions raised by it are not so very simple. In fact, they are very vital. The Bill seeks to fasten on the Government the responsibility of fixing the prices of foodgrains.

We all know that to some extent in the enunciation of policy, this fact has been frequently admitted by the Government and those who advocate the Five Year Plan etc., that they cannot carry on the work unless the price line is held firmly. That is a general proposition admitted by them all, and in their own way they think of doing certain things to hold the price line. But in spite of all the Herculean efforts being made by them, the people most vitally concerned think that the price line is not being held, though the Government thinks that somehow or other they have been able to keep it at a point where it was a few years ago.

The prices of foodgrains by themselves are not an independent entity. It is interlinked with other things. You cannot fix the prices of foodgrains without taking into consideration certain other factors also. Unless you fix the prices of the other crops and other commodities needed by the people, linking them all together, you cannot take up the question of the price of foodgrains alone and ask the State Government to fix it. The conditions in different States are also different. This is a most complicating factor.

I do not want to blame anybody, nor am I in the habit of finding fault with anybody, but I should like to point out that this is a Bill sponsored by a private Member belonging to the Government party, and though there may be somebody representing the Food and Agriculture Ministry here—I do see the hon. Deputy Minister—I do not find the Government showing much interest in this discussion. I want to make it perfectly clear that my remarks are not made in any spirit of disparagement against anybody, but the thin attendance in the House seems to indicate that the House itself does not appear to take much interest in the affair. While my hon. friend, feeling very keenly over this matter, has brought forward this Bill and it is under consideration, and we all consider the question of food to be of paramount interest, the attendance in the House is such that if one were to raise the question of quorum I do not know what the position will be. It is in this state of things that we are discussing the matter.

One thing is certain. Whatever be the fate of this Bill, the question raised here is one that concerns not only the cultivators but the entire economic fabric of India and the structure of the Third Plan which we are going to undertake. The price of foodgrains, along with that of other commodities, has to be taken in hand, and a supreme effort should be made to arrive at a price structure that will enure at least for a period of five years, on the basis of which you can go on and make all your programmes, take loans, spend the money, and prepare the most expensive plans also.

The nature of the Bill is this. So far as the cultivator is concerned, this is the minimum encouragement that you can give him. All the other encouragements that you have promised him are of a different nature. If he is guaranteed the price at which things are going to be sold, you can expect him to make the utmost effort

to carry out his work and make the best contribution to the economy of the country.

I therefore wish success to my hon. friend who is making a Herculean effort to move the conscience of those concerned which seems to be sleeping over an important point like this.

श्री शिवनाथ राय (सलेमपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत बिल का ध्येय सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर फिर दिलाना है कि भारत में जो ७१ प्रतिशत कृषक हैं, उनके स्वार्थ की रक्षा ही न हो बल्कि जो ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था है उसको भी आत्म निर्भर बनाया जाय । अभी सन् १९६१ की जनगणना ने सिद्ध कर दिया है कि हमारी तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में भी भारत की ७१ प्रतिशत आबादी उन लोगों की है जो खेतों में काम करके अन्न का उत्पादन करते हैं, और ९ प्रतिशत ऐसे लोग हैं जो कृषि से सम्बन्धित अन्य कार्यों में लगे हुए हैं । इस प्रकार से आप देखेंगे कि जो इस बिल का उद्देश्य है, जिस पर सरकार ने ध्यान देने का समय समय पर वादा भी किया है, उस पर अब तक उसने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है । तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना भी सामने आ गई है, लेकिन उसमें इस बात के लिए कोई निश्चय नहीं किया गया है कि जो यह भारत के ८० प्रतिशत निवासी हैं, उनसे सम्बन्धित जो व्यवसाय है, जो उनके जीवन निर्वाह का साधन है, उसे न केवल आत्म निर्भर बनाया जाय बल्कि उसका संरक्षण भी हो ।

जैसा हमारे विरोधी दल के एक माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा हमारे देश के ५० प्रतिशत आदमी खाद्यान्न खरीद कर खाते हैं । यह सही है, लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी सही है कि जो लोग कृषि के काम में लगे हुए हैं वे स्वयं उत्पादन भी करते हैं और कभी कभी खरीद कर भी खाते हैं । इस प्रकार भारत की आबादी का केवल २० प्रतिशत भाग ऐसा है जो केवल दूसरों से अन्न खरीद कर अपना काम चलाता है । आज केवल गन्ने के दाम निश्चित हैं । ऐसी हालत में जब कि जीवन की आवश्यकताओं की अन्य वस्तुओं के दाम, यहां तक कि दियासलाई मिट्टी के तेल के भी, दाम निश्चित हैं, बाकी सारी चीजों के दाम निर्भर करते हैं अधिक या कम उत्पादन होने पर, तब यह आशा करना कि हिन्दुस्तान को अन्न के सम्बन्ध में आत्म निर्भर बनाया जाय, एक आश्चर्य की ही बात हो जाती है ।

यह सही है कि हमारा अन्न उत्पादन पिछले दस वर्षों में, अर्थात् दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में ४० प्रतिशत बढ़ा है, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से हमारे देश की आबादी बढ़ रही है, यानी ५० लाख से अधिक आदमी हर साल बढ़ रहे हैं । पिछले दस सालों में ७ करोड़ आदमी बढ़ गये, उस हिसाब से हमारा उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ रहा है । इसके कारण अनेक हो सकते हैं । कृषि के लिए जरूरी चीजों के भावों का बढ़ना भी हो सकता है और अन्य कारण भी हो सकते हैं किन्तु एक महत्वपूर्ण कारण यह भी है कि कृषक को विश्वास नहीं है कि जितना श्रम वह कर रहा है, जितना उत्पादन वह कर रहा है उसका उचित मूल्य उसे मिलेगा या नहीं । मैं सरकार को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आजसे लगभग ३० साल पहले लगभग सन् १९२८–३० में चीनी के सम्बन्ध में भी ऐसी ही समस्या थी जैसी इस समय अन्न के बारे में है । कुछ वर्षों बाद उस समय की सरकार ने यह नीति चलाई कि जो भी गन्ने का उत्पादन करेगा उसका वह मूल्य निर्धारित करेगी । उसके पहले एक साल तो ऐसा हुआ था कि गन्ना २ आ० मन बिक गया था, लेकिन जब से सरकार ने यह निश्चय किया कि वह कम से कम दर निश्चित करेगी, उसके बाद से गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़ा और आज जो हिन्दुस्तान चीनी के बारे में आत्म

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

निर्भर है, वह आपके सामने है । उसी तरह से यदि किसान को विश्वास हो जाय कि उसका पैदा किया हुआ खाद्यान्न उचित मूल्य पर बिकेगा, तो हमारा देश इस के विषय में भी वैसे ही आत्म निर्भर बन सकता है, जैसे गन्ने या चीनी के सम्बन्ध में हुआ है । सरकार इस बात को बार बार टालती जा रही है और कहती है कि विचार हो रहा है और जल्दी निर्णय किया जाएगा, लेकिन बरसों इस प्रकार से बीत गये, और तीसरी योजना काल में भी कोई सुझाव इस तरह का मालूम नहीं होता है जिससे लोगों को विश्वास हो कि इन ८० प्रतिशत लोगों को उनके परिश्रम का उचित मूल्य मिलेगा । ऐसी हालत में क्या सरकार यह आशा कर सकती है कि उन किसानों को अधिक अन्न उपजाने के लिये प्रोत्साहन मिल सकेगा या देश खाद्यान्न के बारे में आत्म निर्भर बन सकेगा ? मेरा खयाल है कि वह देश को आत्म निर्भर नहीं बना सकेगी ।

सरकार का यह सोचना कि अन्न के मूल्य निश्चित करने से अन्य उद्योग धन्धों पर असर पड़ेगा, अगर ऐसा वह सोचती है, भ्रम होगा । हो सकता है कि शुरू में कुछ असर पड़े, लोग एक अन्न को छोड़ कर दूसरे अन्न की तरफ ध्यान दें, या जो लोग शहरों में गांवों से आ रहे है, उस में कुछ फर्क पड़े, लेकिन यह निश्चित है कि अगर लोगों में आत्म-विश्वास हो तो यह कठिनाइयां दूर हो जायेंगी और अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ सकेगा । जो हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था है उस पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा । आप विश्वास रखें इस बात का कि जिस प्रकार से हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था आगे बढ़ रही है उसी प्रकार से वह बढ़ती जायेगी, उस की उन्नति होगी, और खाद्यान्न का मूल्य निर्धारित होने पर कोई बुरा प्रभाव उस पर नहीं पड़ेगा ।

आज यहां पर तुलना का समय तो नहीं है, लेकिन मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि जब आप कपड़े की दर निर्धारित कर सकते हैं, उस पर मोहर लगा सकते हैं तो सारे देश में जो अत्यन्त आवश्यक वस्तु है, अर्थात् गेहूं, धान आदि, उन के बारे में क्या कुछ नहीं कर सकते ? मैं समझता हूं कि आप कर सकते हैं और आसानी से कर सकते हैं । किन्तु कुछ ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सरकार उद्योग धन्धों को देश में बढ़ाने के विचार से, इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ाने के विचार से इस ८० प्रतिशत वर्ग की उपेक्षा कर रही है, जो कि हमारे उत्पादन बढ़ने का आधार है, इस समाज के जो सब से बड़े अंग हैं । यह ठीक है कि स्टील या कपड़ा उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में हम बहुत आगे बढ़ गये हैं, लेकिन जो हमारे समाज का आधार है, ८० प्रतिशत जो किसान हैं, उन की उपेक्षा कर के हम देश में सुख और समृद्धि नहीं ला रहे हैं ।

बहुत से सदस्यों ने इस बात को यहां पर कई बार दोहराया है, यह दोहराना सही है कि किसान जो समाज का बड़ा अंग है, दूसरे २० प्रतिशत लोगों के मुकाबले कितना गिरा हुआ है । वह आज अपनी आवश्यकता की चीजों का भी प्रबन्ध नहीं कर पाता है, अपने बच्चों की शिक्षा और दवा आदि का प्रबन्ध भी नहीं कर पाता । क्या सरकार को इस बात की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देना चाहिये कि जो ये ८० प्रतिशत लोग हैं उन की हालत वास्तव में बाकी २० प्रतिशत लोगों से, जिन को उपभोक्ता कहा जाता है, अच्छी होती जाय ? क्या ८० प्रतिशत लोगों का शोषण होता रहे ? क्या वे अपने जीवन निर्वाह के योग्य न बन सकें और क्या अपनी आवश्यकताओं के सम्बन्ध में वे उतने योग्य न बन सकें जितने २० प्रतिशत लोग हैं ? यह हमारी सरकार के लिये शोभा की बात नहीं है । यह सही है कि सरकार ने उन लोगों की ओर देखा है, प्रयास भी करती है, लेकिन जो हमारी ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था है उस को सुधारने के लिये सरकार क्या करेगी, इस ओर मैं उस का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं

और अनुरोध करता हूं कि वह इस का स्पष्टीकरण करे । क्या हम आशा करें कि निकट भविष्य में सरकार इस बात के लिये प्रयास करेगी जिससे किसानों को उचित मूल्य उस के उत्पादन का मिले और हमारे देश की जो अर्थ व्यवस्था है उस में उन का संरक्षण हो सके। उन की स्थिति में सुधार हो सके, केवल पेट पालने के लिये ही नहीं बल्कि जो अन्य आवश्यक चीजें हैं, उन के जीवन की, शिक्षा है, सांस्कृतिक और भावनात्मक उत्थान की बातें हैं दवादारू हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में उन को पूरी सुविधा मिले । यह चीज आप को अवश्य करना होगा । मैं तो आप से इतना ही इस समय कह सकता हूं कि जो यह बिल है उस की शब्दावली को आप भले ही न मानें, लेकिन उस के पीछे जो मूल तत्व है उस को कार्यान्वित करने का प्रयास करना होगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन तो करता ही हूं, सरकार को भी यह बात बतला सकता हूं कि जिस तरह से आज चीनी के सम्बन्ध में हिन्दुस्तान आत्म निर्भर है, जिस तरह से गन्ने का मूल्य निर्धारित कर के किसानों को प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है उसी तरह से जो खाद्यान्न है उन के सम्बन्ध में भी मूल्य निर्धारण की नीति की घोषणा कर के उन को प्रोत्सहन दिया जाय और देश को अन्न के मामले में आत्म निर्भर बनाया जाय ।

पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, भाई झूलन सिंह जी ने जो यह बिल सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किया उसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं । उन्होंने हमारा ध्यान एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय की तरफ आकर्षित किया है ।

अनेक बार इस विषय में इस सदन के सामने चर्चा आयी । मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का मुझे स्मरण है । इस सदन के सामने यह बात रखी गयी कि हमको किसान की हालत सुधारनी है, हमको यह प्रयत्न करना होगा कि जो आदमी इस देश की बहबूदी के लिए, इस देश के समाज का पालन करने के लिए खेत में अपना खून पसीना बनाता है, मेहनत मशक्कत करता है उसको उसकी मेहनत का सिला दिया जाए । मैं देखता हूं कि यह चर्चा बार बार इस सदन के सामने आयी । आश्वासन भी दिए गए, लेकिन इस दिशा में जितनी तेजी से आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए वे नहीं उठाए गए, उसमें विलम्ब हो रहा है ।

हम जब किसान से उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कहते हैं तो किसान हमसे पूछता है कि मैं उत्पादन किस बात के लिए बढ़ाऊं, मुझ को उत्पादन बढ़ाने से क्या सिला मिलने वाला है । वे कहते है कि अगर हम बाजार को गल्ले से पाट दें हमारी क्या हालत होने वाली है । गए वर्ष हमारे इलाके में किसानों ने अच्छा पैदा किया, वे इस दिशा में जुटे हैं । हम लोग भी उनको प्रोत्साहित करते हैं । लेकिन नतीजा क्या है । गल्ले से बाजार पट जाता है । वहां पर सरकार थोड़ा बहुत गल्ला खरीदने की कोशिश करती है । लेकिन बहुत कम गल्ला निर्धारित मूल्य पर खरीदा जाता है और अधिकांश बाजार में मिट्टी के मोल जाता है और किसान देखता है कि उसकी मेहनत के बदले में उसके पल्ले बहुत कम पड़ा है । और वह महसूस करता है कि उसको जो शासन और समाज की ओर से प्रापर इंसेंटिव मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल रहा है ।

उद्योग धंधों का हम विकास करना चाहते हैं और उन उद्योगों द्वारा उत्पादित वस्तुओं के मूल्य हम निर्धारित करते हैं । हमें यह ख्याल रहता है कि जो शक्कर का उत्पादक है उसे उचित मुनाफा मिलता है या नहीं, जो लोहे का उत्पादक है उसे अपने माल का उचित मूल्य मिल रहा है या नहीं, लेकिन लाख लाख कोटि किसानों को उनकी मेहनत का सिला मिल रहा है कि नहीं इसकी तरफ हमारा कितना ध्यान जाता है ? इस तरफ हमें विचार करना होगा । मैं महसूस करता हूं कि हमें और हमारे शासन को इस दिशा में सोचने की जरूरत है । अगर हम इस देश की आर्थिक

[पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

स्थिति को सुधारना चाहते हैं, अगर हम चाहते हैं कि इस देश में शान्ति और सुव्यवस्था कायम रहे तो यह जरूरी है कि कोटि कोटि आदमी जिस धन्धे में लगे हुए हैं उस धन्धे की तरक्की की तरफ हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए। जिस धन्धे में देश के बहुसंख्यक लोग लगे हुए हैं उसको ज्यादा मुनाफा वाला बनाने की हमको व्यवस्था करनी होगी। कृषि एक ऐसा धन्धा है कि जिसमें इस देश का बहुसंख्यक समाज लगा हुआ है और इस देश की कोटि कोटि जनता की भूख तृप्त करने के लिए यह जरूरी भी है कि इस धन्धे में देश का बहुसंख्यक समाज लगा रहे। लेकिन अगर उस समाज को उचित मुनाफा नहीं मिलेगा तो वह किस तरह से उस काम को करेगा। मैं तो देखता हूं कि ज्याद से ज्याद आदमी उसी काम में लगते हैं जिसमें उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुनाफा होता है। जिसमें कम मुनाफा होता है उसमें आदमी नहीं लगना चाहता। मजबूरी से भले ही ऐसे काम में कुछ आदमी लगे रहें लेकिन साधारणतया उसी काम में आदमी लगना चाहता है जिसमें उसको अधिक से अधिक मुनाफा हो। आज हमने इस देश के किसान को ऐसी स्थिति में पटक रखा है कि उसको पर्याप्त मुनाफा नहीं होता। हमने देखा है कि हमारे इलाके के नौजवान खेती की ओर आकर्षित नहीं होते। वे घर में बैठ कर बीड़ी बनाते हैं, वे छप्पर के नीचे बैठ कर उस काम में दिन भर मेहनत करते हैं। वे जानते है कि उस काम से उनके स्वास्थ्य पर अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ता, लेकिन वे यह तो देखते हैं कि दिन भर मेहनत करके एक दो रुपया पैदा कर लेते हैं। दूसरी ओर पांच या छः एकड़ की खेती में—और यही देश के किसान की औसत खेती की जमीन होती है—सारा परिवार लगा रहता है तब उसे वर्ष भर में चार पांच सौ रुपया मिलता है, और वह भी सिंचाई के इलाके में। हां अगर वह परिवार गन्ना या कोई ऐसी चीज उगाता है तो कुछ ज्यादा पैसे मिल जाते हैं। लेकिन खेती में ज्यादा लाभ नहीं है क्योंकि हमने चीजों का मूल्य निर्धारित करके किसान को उचित मुनाफा दिलाने की दिशा में अब तक कदम नहीं उठाया है।

हम जब यह चाहते हैं कि खेती में तरक्की हो तो हमें एक ओर चीज की ओर ध्यान देना होगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि शासन इस दिशा में विचार करे कि जो विभिन्न खेतियां हैं उनमें प्रति एकड़ कितना खर्च आता है। हमारे विभाग ऐसा सर्वे करें कि औसतन एक किसान को एक एकड़ काश्त करने के बाद कितना खर्चा आता है और हम यह भी विचार करें कि हमें उस आदमी को कितना मुनाफा देना चाहिए। अगर कोई आदमी किसी कल कारखाने में काम करता है तो उसको दिन में डेढ़ रुपया मिल जाता है। इसलिए हमको यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि किसान को भी वर्ष भर के बाद कम से कम उसके बराबर मुनाफा तो मिल सके। मैं तो समझता हूं कि देश वासियों को रोटी देना देश के लिए सबसे हित का काम है। अच्छा तो यह हो कि उस रोटी देने वाले आदमी को हम अधिक से अधिक सहूलियत दें और उसको अधिक से अधिक मुनाफा देने की व्यवस्था की जाए। यह मैं मानता हूं कि रोटी को दूसरी चीजों की तुलना में बहुत मंहगा नहीं किया जा सकता। हमें यह ख्याल रखना होगा कि अन्न का दाम इतना न बढ़ जाए कि समाज की पहुंच के बाहर हो जाए, लेकिन तो भी आपको यह व्यवस्था तो करनी ही चाहिए जो दूसरों का पेट भरने वाला है वह स्वयं नंगा और भूखा न रहे।

श्री भाई झूलन सिंह जी ने इस बिल को इस सदन के सामने लाकर सदन का ध्यान इस प्रश्न की ओर आकर्षित किया है उसके लिए मैं पुनः उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं और विश्वास करता हूं कि शासन इस प्रश्न पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेगा और जल्द से जल्द कोई ऐसा कदम उठाएगा ताकि किसान जो आज मायूस हो रहा है वह आश्वस्थ हो जाए।

इस प्रश्न पर विचार करते समय मैं एक

चीज़ और महसूस करता हूं। आज किसान में यह प्रवृत्ति हो रही है कि क्यों न अपनी जमीन में तम्बाकू पैदा की जाए, या क्यों न अरंडी या गन्ना पैदा किया जाए क्योंकि इनमें ज्यादा मुनाफा होता है। मैं ने देखा है कि लोग गन्ने की खेती की तरफ ज्यादा जाते हैं क्योंकि उसमें काफी मुनाफा है। लेकिन मैं तो यह देखकर आज दुखी होता हूं। आज लाखों एकड़ जमीन गन्ने की तरफ डाइवर्ट की जा रही है क्योंकि गन्ने में मुनाफा ज्यादा है और उसकी तुलना में गेहूं और धान की तरफ कम ध्यान है। अगर देश में इस असंतुलित ढंग से खेती की जाएगी तो उसका परिणाम देश के लिए हितकर नहीं होगा। अगर हम गेहूं, चना, ज्वार और धान आदि अन्न की पैदावार के लिए किसान को अधिक पैसा देने की व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तो वे कैश क्राप्स को ज्यादा पैदा करेंगे और उसका नतीजा होगा कि विदेशों को हमको गल्ला मंगाने के लिए ज्यादा रुपया देना पड़ेगा। इन सब दृष्टियों से विचार करने पर यह जरूरी मालूम होता है कि वर्ष के प्रारम्भ में ही किसान की पैदावार का उचित मूल्य शासन की ओर से निर्धारित कर दिया जाए तो किसान आश्वस्थ रहे कि जो चीज वह उगाएगा उसका उसको इतना मुनाफा मिलेगा। अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था हो जाएगी तो वह गल्ला पैदा करने की ओर आकर्षित होगा।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप (मथुरा) : सभापति महोदय, मेरे कुछ विचार जरा अलग अलग हैं। यह मैं शुरू में निवेदन कर दूं। मुझे यह बड़ा बुरा लगता है और मैं चार साल से यह देख रहा हूं कि हम लोग जो बिल पेश करते हैं उस पर यूं ही कागजी कार्रवाई की जाती है। और वह मंजूर तो होती ही नहीं। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि हमारे वजीर साहिबान यह न समझें कि हम उनके कुछ मुखालिफ हैं और हम जो कुछ कहते हैं वह उनको नुकसान पहुंचाने के लिये होता है। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। हम तो चाहते हैं कि आपकी कुछ मदद करें, आपकी कुछ सेवा करें।

एक और अर्ज मैं कर दूं। यह प्रश्न बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है परन्तु इसके सोचने का जो ढंग है वह मेरे खयाल में जरा गलत है। आप इस बात को इस तरह समझें कि जो आदमी जिस समाज में पैदा होता है वह उसी के मुताबिक चलता है जैसे कि अगर कोई हिन्दू घर में बड़ा हुआ है तो वह मन्दिर में जाकर पूजा करता है, अगर कोई मुसलमान घर में बड़ा हुआ है तो वह मस्जिद में जाकर नुमाज पढ़ेगा। यह हकीकत है। हमारे जो बड़े बड़े नेता हैं उन्होंने एक खास तरीके की तालीम पाई है, उसी के बमूजिब वह काम करते हैं और उसी के बमूजिब सरकार को भी चलाते हैं। यह समझ लेने की बात है कि यह बिलकुल दो तरीके हैं अलग अलग। एक तो यह कि सब के ऊपर इंतजाम हमारा हो और सब चीजें हम खरीद लें और बेचें। हम इंतजाम करें। तमाम मखलक का हम ही इंतजाम करें और यह समझें कि वे जितने आदमी हैं भेड़ हैं और हम उनका ठीक से इंतजाम करने वाले हैं और ठीक रास्ता दिखलाने वाले हैं। दूसरा तरीका यह है कि हम लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा आजादी दें और उन को इस काबिल बनायें कि वह खुद ही अपने पैरों पर खड़े हों और वह अपना प्रबन्ध स्वयं आप करें।

अब वैसे सुनने में तो यह बात बड़ी अच्छी लगती है कि हम कीमतें मुकर्रर करें कि जो हमारे किसान हैं वह खुश रहें क्योंकि हमने गल्ले की कीमतें मुकर्रर कर दी हैं। एक भाई ने बतलाया है कि गन्ने की जब कीमत मुकर्रर है, कपड़े की कीमत मुकर्रर है तो गेहूं और चावल की कीमत क्यों नहीं मुकर्रर की जा सकती है ? लेकिन इसके सम्बन्ध में देखने की बात यह है कि गल्ले की कीमत बहुत सी बातों पर निर्भर है। यदि बारिश ज्यादा हो गई या कहत पड़ गया तो उसके बमूजिब

[राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप]

कीमत कम और ज्यादा हो जाती है और इसलिए भी कीमत कम या ज्यादा हो सकती है कि कहीं से कोई आपने माल ज्यादा मंगा लिया तो उसका भाव सस्ता हो गया । इसलिए यह कहना कि इस प्रकार हम गल्ले की कीमत मुकर्रर कर देंगे और उससे किसानों को फायदा होगा मेरी समझ में ठीक नहीं लगता । अलबत्ता अगर हम यहां यह कह कर केवल किसानों को खुश करना चाहते हैं तो वह दूसरी बात है । मैं तो कहूंगा कि साहब हमको समाज को इस तरीके से बनाना है कि वह सुखी समाज बन जाय और सुखी समाज तब बनेगा जबकि गांवों में सच्चे मानों में उनका स्वराज्य होगा । हम लोग जो ऊपर से काम कर रहे हैं हम उनको ऊपर से काम नहीं करने देते हैं । यह तजुर्बे की बात है कि हमारे कलक्टर्स, कप्तान और जो बड़े अफसर हैं वे अफसरियत का खयाल करते हैं और वह इस बात का खयाल नहीं करते कि यह जो लोग नीचे पड़े हैं उनको उठाना है और उनको उनके पैरों पर खड़ा करना है । उनको ठीक रास्ता दिखलाना है । मेरा तो अपना यह खयाल है कि हमारी सरकार बजाय यह कहने कि हम ऐसा इंतजाम करेंगे और वैसा इंतजाम करेंगे, वह उन लोगों को अपने घरों का इंतजाम करना सिखाये और अगर सरकार ऐसा करे तो मेरी समझ में यह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

मेरा यह खयाल है और मैंने सुना है कि शायद महात्मा गांधी जी ने भी यह कहा है कि हर एक गांव को इस तरीके से मुनज्जम किया जाय कि वह लोग अपनी चीजें आप बनायें और वह अपने घर में खुदमुख्तार हो जायं । यह बड़ी सहल सी बात है क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि गांवों में किन किन चीजों की जरूरत होती है । अब गांव वालों ने गल्ला तो पैदा कर लिया मगर कपड़े की जरूरत है, मसलन् बढ़ई की जरूरत है, लुहार की जरूरत है और कुछ और सामान की जरूरत होती है और हमें ऐसा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए कि उनकी जरूरत की चीजें उनको वहां मुहैया हो जांय । मुझे ठीक तो नहीं मालूम लेकिन शायद महात्मा गांधी जी ने भी यही कहा था कि गांवों का इस तरीके से प्रबन्ध किया जाय कि गांव वालों को उनकी जरूरत की चीजें वहीं मिल जायं । सिर्फ थोड़ी सी चीजें रह जाती हैं जैसे कि लोहा है या रेडियो है, कुछ ऐसे बड़े बड़े सामान हैं जोकि गांवों में पैदा नहीं किये जा सकते उनके लिए बेशक बड़े बड़े कारखाने कायम किये जायं और उन कारखानों से वहां पर माल पहुंचाया जाय । इस तरीके से अगर इंतजाम किया जाय तो मेरा अपना यह खयाल है कि लोगों को ज्यादा आसूदगी मिलेगी ।

मेरे भाई अक्सर मुझ से नाराज हो जाते हैं जब मैं कुछ जातिपांत की बात करता हूं । लेकिन किया भी क्या जाय ? हमारी सभ्यता में जातिपांत मौजूद है और उसको देखना चाहिए । सिर्फ यह कह देने से कि जातिपांत नहीं होनी चाहिए, जातिपांत मिटती नहीं है । मेरा कहना यह है कि आपको और हमको यह देखना चाहिए कि शहरों में ज्यादातर ब्राह्मण, बनिये, कायस्थ और खत्री मिलेंगे और गांवों में ज्यादातर राजपूत, जाट, गूजर, चमार और अहीर मिलेंगे । मेरा कहना यह है कि शहरों का इंतजाम वह करें जोकि बड़े बड़े दिमाग वाले हैं, लाला लोग और होशियार लोग हैं यह बड़े बड़े लोग शहरों का इंतजाम करें और गांवों का इंतजाम उनको करने दें जोकि वहां पर बसते हैं जैसे कि राजपूत हैं, गूजर हैं और जाट वगैरह हैं । गांवों की सरकार फिर जिले में हो और गांव वालों का जो जिले का इंतजाम है वहां से प्रान्तीय सरकारों में उनके प्रतिनिधि जायं । इसी प्रकार नगरों के प्रतिनिधि प्रान्तीय सरकार में जायं । इसमें यह लाभ होगा कि वहां पर सब लोगों के प्रतिनिधि पहुंच जायेंगे जोकि आज की मौजूदा हालत में नहीं हो पा रहा है । वैसे कहने को तो रोज यह कह दिया जाता है कि साहब हम गांव वालों की

सरकार बनाते हैं मगर होता तो यह है कि कुछ अक्लमंद और होशियार लोग ही सरकार में पहुंचते हैं और वे चंद लोग ही जिस तरीके से चाहते हैं बाकी तमाम लोगों को चलाते हैं और अपने फायदे के लिए रास्ता दिखलाते हैं मेरे कहने का मतलब सिर्फ यह है कि हमारी सरकार को ज्यादा हस्तक्षेप न करते हुए, लोगों पर ज्यादा हुकूमत न करते हुए, उनको इस काबिल बनायें कि वह हुकूमत अपने आप करें।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह जरूर कह दूं कि यह एक बड़े दुःख की बात है कि हम देख रहे हैं कि गांवों से लोग शहरों में काफी तादाद में जा रहे हैं। अब यह सोचने की बात है कि वे गांवों को छोड़ कर शहरों की ओर क्यों जा रहे हैं ? वह केवल इसलिये जा रहे हैं कि गांवों में उनको न तो वह चीजें मिलती हैं जो कि उन को शहरों में मिलती हैं और दूसरे गांवों में जमीनें भी बहुत थोड़ी हैं। मेरे बहुत से गांव वाले मित्र कहते हैं कि साहब हम क्या करें ? हमारा इन थोड़ी सी जमीनों पर गुजारा नहीं चलता है। अब यह बात देखने की है कि क्यों उनका गुजारा नहीं होता है ?

मैं अभी फारमूसा गया था और मुझे वहां पर एक किसान को दिखलाया गया जिसको कि देख कर मुझे बहुत हैरत हुई। अब मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि वह असल चीज और हकीकत थी या झूठ थी। यह भी हो सकता कि उन्होंने मुझे कुछ झूठ दिखला दिया हो और वह दरअसल में हकीकत न हो। बहरहाल मैंने एक किसान के घर को देखा जिसके कि पास सिर्फ ३ एकड़ जमीन थी लेकिन उसका पक्का मकान बना हुआ था और उसमें रेडियो भी लगा हुआ था और बाकायदा पलंग बिछे हुए थे। मुझे यह देख कर हैरत हुई कि यह इतनी थोड़ी सी जमीन में किस तरीके से इतने अच्छे प्रकार से जीवन व्यतीत कर सकता है। उन्होंने मुझे बतलाया कि एक कारण तो खुदा की देन है और दूसरे हमारी जमीन अच्छी है और मौसम इतना अच्छा है कि एक जमीन पर तीन फसलें तो जरूर ही होती हैं और कभी कभी एक ही जमीन पर चार, चार फसलें भी हो जाती हैं। मैंने यहां अपने देश में कभी यह नहीं सुना कि कि एक जमीन में दो दफे चावल पैदा होता हो . . .

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : काश्मीर में पैडी की डबल क्रौपिंग होती है।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : माननीय सदस्य से मुझे यह सुन कर खुशी हुई। लेकिन चार फसलें तो हमारे यहां नहीं होती हैं। हमारे यहां चार फसलें तो कभी नहीं होती हैं लेकिन वहां पर चार फसल होती हैं। वे वहां पर सुअर रखते हैं। वहां सुअरों से बड़ा लाभ पहुंचता है लेकिन हमारे रास्ते में यह धर्म वगैरह की बाधा बन कर आ जाती है जिसके कि कारण हम सुअर नहीं पाल सकते, मुर्ग नहीं पाल सकते और बहुत दफा बकरियां भी नहीं पालते हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि वहां पर खेती के अलावा और भी धंधे होते हैं मसलन वहां रेशम पैदा करने का भी एक बहुत बड़ा धंधा है .

Shri Raghunath Singh: The question is about fixation of price of food-grains and not about Formosa and सुअर etc.

सभापति महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : शहद पैदा करने का भी एक बहुत बहुत अच्छा धंधा है जो कि गांवों में हो सकता है। हम अन्य धंधों को सुचारू रूप से करने के लिए किसानों को बतलायें और उनको सही रास्ता दिखलाये ताकि वह गांवों में आत्म निर्भर बन सकें। बस मैं इससे अधिक और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता था।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे भाई श्री झूलन सिंह ने जो बिल उपस्थित किया है उसके सिद्धान्त बहुत अच्छे हैं । लेकिन अगर अर्थ शास्त्र की दृष्टि से देखा जाय तो आपको पता लगेगा कि जो प्राइस अथवा मूल्य होता है उसका फिक्सेशन कैसे होता है । उसका फिक्सेशन जो होता है वह इस बात पर आधारित होता है कि कंजम्पशन और प्रोडक्शन में क्या अन्तर है । इसलिये जब कंजम्पशन और प्रोडक्शन में संतुलन होगा तभी इस प्राइस में भी सन्तुलन हो सकता है अन्यथा प्राइस में भी सन्तुलन नहीं हो सकता है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अर्थ शास्त्र की मार्जिनल युटैलिटी का जो सिद्धान्त है उसको हमें अपने सामने रख कर इस बिल के ऊपर विचार करना चाहिये . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member would perhaps like to take some more time.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Then he might continue his speech on the next day when this Bill comes up for further consideration

17·00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, August 19, 1961/Sravana 28, 1883 (Saka).

[*Friday, August* 18,1961/*Sravana* 27, 1883 (*Saka*)]

	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	2891—2927

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627	Bank Deposits Insurance Scheme	2891-92
628	Steel rolling mills in Punjab	2893-94
629	Khetri Copper Project	2894-95
630	Insurance of ships against war risk	2895—97
631	Taxation Advisory Body	2897—2902
632	Science Museum in Delhi	2902—04
633	Renuka Ray Committee Report	2904—06
634	Oil industry expansion in private sector	2906—10
635	Decentralisation of power and resources	2910—13
636	Middlings form washeries	2913—16
637	Works Committees in Steel Plants	2916—18
638	Cambay crude oil	2919—20
639	Oil exploration in Kutch	2921
640	Crash of an I.A.F. Dakota	2922-23
641	Air space violations by Pakistan	2923—27

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	2928—3040

S.Q. Nos.		
642	Steel production Ordnance Factories	2928
643	Pre-primary education	2928-29
644	Cost of refining of crude oil	2929
645	Air space violations	2929
646	Moratorium granted to banks	2929-30
647	Training of Librarians in Delhi University	2930-31
648	Books for Primary schools	2931
649	Russian delegation of Botanical experts	2931-32
650	Missing Navy aircraft	2932-33
651	Grants to Cultural organisations	2933
652	Currency Note Press	2933-34
653	I. N. S.'HAMLA'	2934
654	Mineral resources of Ladakh	2935
655	Military aid from U.S.A. to India	2935
656	Unspent Japanese Loan	2935-36

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657	Government servants and Election Meetings	2936-37
658	Opium Factory, Gazipur	2937
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661	Compulsory National Service for students	2939
662	Iron ore fines	2939
663	Oil in Jaisalmer	2939-40
664	Trained personnel for oil exploration	2940-41
665	All India Panel for Judges	2941
666	Co-education	2941-42
667	Water Supply Scheme for coal mines	2942
668	Strike in Durgapur Steel Plant	2943
669	Pooling of A.F.H.Q. with Ministry of Defence	2944
670	Annapurna expedition	2944-45
671	Cess on coal	2945
672	Industrial Management pool	2945-46
673	Geological Survey of India	2946
674	Bangalore airport	2946-47
675	Three Year Degree Course in U.P.	2947
676	Development of coal industry	2947-48
677	Pipline from Cambay to Bombay	2948
678	Ex-Ruler of Gondal	2948-49
679	Refining of oil	2949
680	Taj Mahal	2949-50

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1443	Archaeological excavations in Bikaner	2950
1444	Coal washeries	2950-51
1445	Indian companies in Pakistan	2951
1446	Regional Offices of the Asstt. Commissioners for S.C. and S.T.	2251-52
1447	Rationalisation of banks	2952
1448	Barauni refinery	2952-53
1449	Cadre of Indian Ordnance Factories	2953-54
1450	Iron and steel for Madhya Pradesh	2954

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1452	Geological Survey of Laccadive and Minicoy Islands	2955
1453	Income-tax arrears	2955
1454	Seizure of goods	956
1455	Cultural festivals in Gujerat and Baroda Universities	2956
1456	Education of girls in Gujerat	2956-57
1457	Scientific Research in Maharashtra	2957
1458	Mineral deposits in Kerala	2957-58
1459	Water facilities to S.C. in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh	2958-59
1460	Hostels for Punjab University	2959
1461	Coal for Orissa	2959 60
1462	Prohibition inMysore	2960
1463	Copper mines.	2960
1464	Children of political sufferers in Punjab	2961
1465	Excise duty on tobacco	2961-62
1466	Rourkela township	2962
1467	Archaeological excavations in West Bengal	2962-63
1468	Repairs to Red Fort, Delhi	2963-64
1469	Education of girls in Himachal Pradesh	2964
1470	Ordance Factoiy, Khamaria	2964
1471	Space Exploration Programme	2965
1472	Steel production	2966
1473	Removal of Statues of foreigners in Delhi	2966-67
1474	T.A. paid to Ministers	2967
1475	Census	2967-68
1476	Cost of coal production	2968-69
1477	Wage Earning Scheme for prisoners	2969
1478	Works of Bahadur Shah	2969-70
1479	Legal aid to poor	2970
1480	Viva-Vce tests for I.A.S. etc. examinations	2970-71
1481	Explosions in Delhi	2971
1482	Cultural festivals in Punjab University	2971
1483	Report on Agricultural Development in Mexic	2972
1484	National Youth Centre, New Delhi	2972
1485	Small Saving Work	2972-73
1486	Halwara Air accident	2973
1487	Hindu Succession Act	2973-74
1488	Attempted suicide by an army officer	2974
1489	Seismic Surveys in Godvari basin	2974
1490	Gypsum	2975
1491	L.I.C. investment in East African Tea Companies	2975
1492	Export of coal	2976
1493	Special Tribal Blocks	2976-77
1494	Industrial Survey of Himachal Pradesh	2977
1495	Officiating officers	2977
1496	National Savings Central Advisory Board	2978-79
1497	Symposium on drugs and antibiotics	2979-80
1498	Quasi-permanent status in A.F.H.Q.	2980
1499	Pay scales of office Supervisors in A.F.H.Q.	2980-81
1500	Recruitment in A.F.H.Q.	2981-82
1501	1960 strike	2982
1502	Local purchase of army stores	2982-83
1503	Works Committee of 505 Army Base Workshop	2983-84
1504	Political sufferers	2984
1505	Lok Sahayak Sena	2984-85
1506	World Bank loan	2985-86
1507	Coal for Punjab	2986
1508	Construction of buildings on the tank near Civil Hospital, Imphal	2986-87
1509	Engineering and Technological College, Durgapur	2987-88
1510	Playgrounds in Orissa	2988
1511	Prohibition offences in Delhi	2988-89
1512	Production of aircraft armaments	2989
1513	Coal mining	2989
1514	Staff Council in Income Tax Office, Calcutta	2990
1515	Vigilance Department in Delhi Administration	2990
1516	Teachers in Tripura	2990-91
1517	Teachers in Manipur	2991
1518	Delhi Administration	2991-92
1519	New colleges in Tripura	2992
1520	Dearness allowance of Government employees	2992-93
1521	Ankleshwar oil	2993

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

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1522	Tripura land Revenue and Land Reforms Act	2993-94
1523	Technical education in Bihar	2994—96
1524	All India Backward Classes Convention	2996
1525	Fraud cases	2996-97
1526	Cannanore Cantt	2997
1527	Multipurpose School in Manipur	2997
1528	Rani Guidallo or Tamenglong	2998
1529	Nagas in Manipur	2998-99
1530	Audit Report on Civil Accounts	2999
1531	Abduction cases in Delhi	2999-3000
1532	Grants to Punjab Educational Institutes	3000
1533	Oil in Commonwealth Countries	3000-01
1534	Seminars on Physical education	3001
1535	Translation of rules in Hindi	3002
1536	Annual Reports of Ministries	3002-03
1537	List of books for Secondary School Libraries	3003
1538	Seminars in Hindi	3003-04
1539	"All Men Are Brothers"	3004-05
1540	Teachings of Mahatma Gandhi	3005
1541	Hostels	3005-06
1542	Workers of Alipur Mint	3006
1543	Facilities for technical education in India	3006-07
1544	Mining certificates	3007
1545	Polish Collaboration for coal mining	3007-08
1546	Oil wells in Assam	3008
1547	Manuscripts of Rajatarangni and other books	3008-09
1548	Sports in Punjab	3009
1549	Visas	3009-10
1550	Requirements of Motor spirit etc.	3010
1551	Tribal areas in Punjab	3010-11
1552	Illegal arms factories	3011
1553	Pension cases	3011
1554	Pardons and remissions	3011
1555	Property Purrchased by foreigners in States	3012
1556.	Municipal scavengers in Punjab	3012
1557	Fall in Central taxes	3013
1558	Revenue collections in Punjab	3013
1559	Pig iron for Punjab	3013
1560	Iron sheets for Punjab	3013-14
1561	Child Welfare Programme in Punjab	3014
1562	Steel Price	3014-15
1563	Contonment near Bhubaneswar	3015
1564	Museum at Kamalapur Village (Mysore)	3015-16
1565	Rent Tribunal in Delhi	3016-17
1566	Officers in I.A.S. and and I.P.S. cadres from Jammu and Kashmir	3017-18
1567	Central aid to J & K	3018-19
1568	Rates of opium	3019-20
1569	Iron and steel for Kerala	3020-21
1570	Multi-purpose blocks in Lahaul and Spiti	3021
1571	Gatiswar temple in Orissa	3021-22
1572	Conversion of temporary posts in to permanent posts	3022-23
1573	Tibetan refugees	3023
1574	Chemical Engineering Degree Courses	3024
1575	Cantonment Boards	3024-25
1576	New plates	3025-26
1577	Unauthorised photography at Palam	3026
1578	Census enumerators	3027
1579	Rourkela Steel Plant	3027-28
1580	Persian Gulf Oil	3028
1581	Coal in Gandhinagar	3028
1582	Coal for Andhra Pradesh Industries	3028-29
1583	Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanabad	3029-30
1584	Loans for houses for S.C. and S.T. in Mysore	3030
1585	Hostels for S.C. and S.T.	3030-31
1586	Rural Institute in Kerala	3031
1587	Building Grants for colleges	3031-32
1588	New Universities	3032
1589	Flood Insurance Scheme	3033
1590	Staff of Reserve Bank of India	3033
1591	Minister's visit to Jammu and Kashmir.	30-33

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. Nos.	Subject	COLUMNS
1592	Dearth of engineers in army	3034
1593	Grants to Public Libraries	3034
1594	Archaeological Survey in Rajasthan	3035
1595	Untouchability in Rajasthan	3035-36
1696	Excise duty on tobacco and poppy in Rajasthan	3036-37
1597	Aid for students' tour in Rajasthan	3037
1598	Educational Development Schemes in Rajasthan	3037-38
1599	Grants to educational institutions in Rajasthan	3038
1600	Houses for sweepers in Rajasthan	3038
1601	Losses and expenditure incurred by Ministries	3039-40
1602	Savings by Ministries	3040

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 3040-42

(1) A copy of Report the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Accounts of the Coal Board for the year 1959-60, under sub-section (2) of Section 12 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act 1952.

(2) A Supplementary Statement No. IV showing the action taken by the Governmet on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the Thirteenth Session, 1961 of Second Lok Sabha.

(3) A copy of the International Copyright (First Amendment)Order, 1961 published in Notification No. S. O. 1555 dated the 1st, July, 1961, under section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957.

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback(General) Rules, 1960, under sub-section(4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Satt Act, 1944 :

(a) G.S.R. No. 904 dated the 15th July, 1961

(b) G.S.R. No. 906 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 949 dated the 22nd July, 1961 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 837 dated the 1st July, 1961, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

(6) A copy each of the Following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:

(a) G.S.R. No. 900 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 901 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(c) G.S.R. No. 902 dated the 15th July 1961.

(d) G.S.R. No. 945 dated the 22nd July, 1961.

(e) G.S.R. No. 946 dated the 22nd July, 1961.

(7) A opy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendment to the Foreign Exchange Regulations Rules; 1952, under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1947 :

(i) G.S.R. No. 897 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 972 dated the 29th July, 1961.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA— 3042—44

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha :

(i) That Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Marking of Heavy Packages (Amendment) Bill, 1961

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE —*Contd.*

COLUMNS

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA—*Contd.*

COLUMNS

(*ii*) That Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Delhi (Urban Areas) Tenants' Relief Bill, 1961.

(*iii*) That Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Salt Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1961

(*iv*) That Rajya Sabha had passed the Indian Standards Institution (Certificaion Marks) Amendment Bill, 1961

(*v*) That Rajya Sabha had passed the Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Bill, 1961

BILLS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA — LAID ON THE TABLE 3044

(1) The Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Amendment Bill, 1961.

(2) The Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Bill, 1961

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES UNDER CONSIDERATION . . 3044—67

Sardar Hukam Singh moved that the Thirteenth Report of the Committee of Privileges be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. Sardar Hukam Singh then moved that Shri R.K.Karanjia, Editor, Blitz, Bombay attend the House wihin a week of the adoption of the motion. Shri Naushir Bharucha moved an amendment thereto that Shri Raghavan should also be summoned to attend the House. Discussion on the motion and amendment thereto was postponed till the next day.

BILL REFERRED TO JOINT COMMITTEE 3067—70

Discussion on the motion for consideration of the Extradition Bill, moved on the 17th August, 1961 continued. An amendment for

BILL REFFRRED TO JOINT COMMITTEE—*Contd.*

COLUMNS

reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee was moved by the Minister of Law (Shri A.K. Sen), The amendment was adopted.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 3070—3112

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) moved the motion for consideration of the Income Tax Bill, as reported by the Select Committee. An amendment to postpone the consideration of the Bill was ruled out of order. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED 3112

Eighty-sixth Report was adopted

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS INTRODUCED 3112-13

(1) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (Amendment of section 7) by Shri Surendra Mahanty.

(2) The Representation of the People (Removal of Disqualifications) Bill, 1961 by Shri Khushwaqt Rai

(3) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (Amendment of Article 226) by Shri C. R. Narasimhan.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL—AMENDMENT FOR CIRCULATION ADOPTED 3114—29

Shri C.R. Pattabhi Raman concluded his speech on the motion for consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (Amendment of Article 226) moved on the 5th May, 1961 .

An amendment for circulation of the Bill for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st October, 1961 was moved by Shri Morarka. The amendment was adopted.

COLUMNS

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL—DEBATE ADJOURNED 3129—41

The motion for reference of the Sikh Gurdwaras Bill, 1958 to a Joint Committee was moved by Sardar Amar Singh Saigal.
The motion was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 3141—74

Shri Jhulan Sinha moved the motion for consideration of the Fixation of Price of Food Grains Bill, 1959. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1961/SRAVANA 28, 1883 (SAKA)

Further discussion on the motion Sardar Hukam Singh re : Thirteenth Report of the Committee of Privileges.

Further discussion on the Income Tax Bill, 1961 as reported by the Select Committee.

Discussion on moion re. Report of the Department of Atomic Energy.

G AGIPND—LS II—892(Ai)LS—29-8-61—885